

ARMY

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REGULAR



NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER
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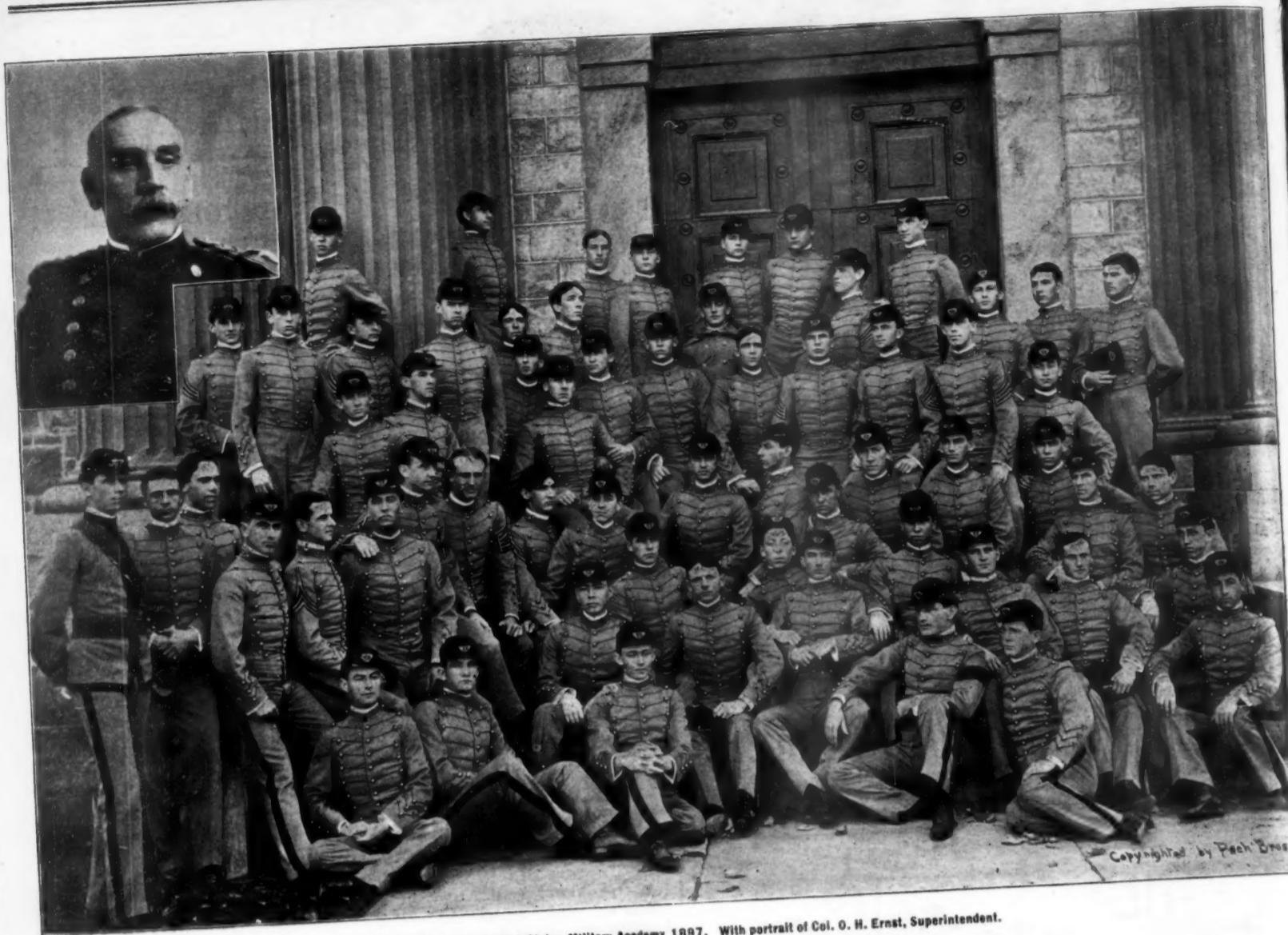
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June, 12, 1897.



Graduating Class of the United States Military Academy 1897. With portrait of Col. O. H. Ernst, Superintendent.



The Graduating Class of 1897, United States Naval Academy.

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We are indebted to the "Illustrated American" of New York City, for the cuts of the United States Military and Naval Academies, which appear on our second page.

The July number of "Harper's Magazine" will contain several notable features, including the last chapters of fiction that Du Maurier wrote, which bring "The Martian" to a close; a paper by W. D. Howells on "The Modern American Mood," and the first installment of "The Kentuckians," a novel by John Fox, Jr. Among the illustrations there will be several by Du Maurier in an unfinished state, giving an interesting revelation of the artist's methods. "Harper's Weekly" has secured a most timely serial in "The Vintage," by E. F. Benson, author of "Dodo," "Limitations," and other popular novels, the first installment of which is to appear in a few weeks. The scene is laid in Greece during the war of independence early in the century, and the difficulties experienced by the Greeks in the narrative are said to be similar to those they have encountered in their recent contest with their old enemy.

George Cathcart Craig, editor of the Australian "Army, Navy and Defense Review," of Sydney, Australia, and a voluminous writer on subjects affecting the interests of Australia, is the author of a work published by William Clowes & Sons, Ltd., London, entitled, "The Federal Defense of Australia." Mr. Craig is an Anglo-Saxon imperialist, and an ardent admirer of the policy of Mr. Chamberlain in seeking to draw the Colonies and Mother England closer together by race feeling and expanding trade, and also of the policy of Cecil Rhodes in South Africa, which "also means the expansion of race, trade and prestige in the world's history." The two policies are, he says, "far insights into posterity, and by securing the prosperity of posterity, England does her duty to race and Empire." He argues that Australia should take more than a passive interest in her sea power and in her trade interests than she does. He proposes an army of 150,000 men for Australia, with organizations for their instruction and equipment. Among his quotations in this connection is one on cavalry, from Lieut. C. D. Rhodes, 6th Cavalry, U. S. Army, and others from Capt. Mahan, of our Navy. Mr. Craig also proposes plans for strengthening the Australian Navy and coast defenses. The volume contains numerous portraits of gentlemen connected with the Australian military service and others, and a variety of other illustrations. Its publication is a significant suggestion of the growing importance of England's colonial empire.

Charles Scribner's Sons publish a fourth edition of "First Aid in Illness and Injury: Comprised in a Series of Chapters on the Human Machine; Its Structure; Its Implements of Repair and the Accidents and Emergencies to Which It Is Liable," by James E. Pilcher, M. D., Ph. D., Captain in the Medical Department of the U. S. Army. It is an admirably arranged and handy volume, containing 175 illustrations, explaining the text. It is a work that should be within the reach of every soldier and sailor, giving as it does in a compact form information that he may have need of at almost any moment of his life, for his own comfort or to enable him to give intelligent assistance to comrades in peace as well as in war. It is a treatise on anatomy, on the means for repairing injuries to body, on disease affecting it, upon the means of promptly meeting the emergencies of the battlefield, giving in conclusion the drill for the hospital corps, and some excellent sanitary suggestions. In the final section devoted to the subject of "food," Dr. Pilcher says: "Of equal if not greater importance than the amount of food is its proper preparation. As has been remarked in connection with the sense of taste, the rendering food savory and digestible and serving it in a tempting manner, is a study worthy the attention of a higher grade of talent than is ordinarily devoted to it. Recent experiments by Edward Atkinson have shown that the art of cookery is still in its infancy. It is impossible, however, within the limits of this manual to do more than to call attention to the deficiency and to urge a more general attention to the subject."

One striking result of the war in Greece is the emphasis it has given to England's mistake in permitting influence in Turkish affairs to pass from her to Germany, in opposition to the advice of Englishmen like Valentine Baker, who understood the situation. Mr. Gladstone, with his insulting talk about "the unspeakable Turk," has had more influence upon English action than practical soldiers and statesmen. As "The Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette" says: "In this manner one of the oldest, most natural, and most useful allies for Great Britain in the world, has been allowed to pass away from this country and to become intimately associated with and indebted to the European State whose policy is systematically and scientifically anti-English. While Germany has been acting prudently and for practical objects, we have pressed on the Porte for twenty years many objections to all its proceedings, much criticism, and frequent demands for reform. The result of all these efforts has been nothing. The Sultan has found us a nuisance, and at the same time he has seen that we do not possess the power to fulfil our threats and to enforce the coercive measures in which we could not get the European Concert to follow us. A striking military success over a contemptible adversary has made his tenure of Turkish sovereignty secure, if it has done nothing to rehabilitate his character, which is, in his eyes, a matter of very minor importance. Until a few weeks ago Abdul Hamid must have been very apprehensive as to how his reign would

terminate; to-day he can regard the immediate future with tranquility, and this in the teeth of the many hostile proposals of the British Government since our first suggestion to force the Dardanelles at the end of 1895. This unsatisfactory result should draw attention to the fact that a systematic policy for the advancement of national objects has a marked superiority over the varying haphazard and emotional policy we have so long pursued in our treatment of many external questions, and especially of the Eastern question."

The Century Company, New York, publish a collection of poems by Richard Watson Gilder, entitled "For the Country." Mr. Gilder was a volunteer soldier during the Civil War, and this volume is the expression in verse of the patriotic sentiments awakened by that service. It includes the poems delivered at the Battle Monument celebration, Trenton, N. J., Oct. 19, 1893, at a Gettysburg reunion twenty-five years after the battle, at the annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, June 22, 1893, and fourteen other poems couched in heroic vein. They breathe the lofty spirit of high resolve, as shown in this shortest one on "Failure and Success," which we quote:

"He fails who climbs to power and place
Up the pathway of disgrace;
He fails who makes not truth his cause,
Or bends to win the crowd's applause;
He fails not—he who stakes his all
Upon the right, and dares to fall.
What though the living bless or blame,
For him the long success of fame."

F. Tennyson Neely publishes in a paper-bound volume, at the price of fifty cents, Captain Charles King's latest story, "Fort Frayne." The publisher claims that this is Captain King's best book, at least so far as can be judged by the sales, it having gone through nine editions in cloth binding in one year. The first edition of the paper binding is to consist of 25,000 copies. It is hard to say which is the best of Captain King's many excellent stories, but this one suffers nothing by comparison with those that have preceded it, and have given their author an enduring fame as a depicting of Army life. The story has its inception in an Army play, in which Captain King was invited to collaborate. Unfortunately, the manuscript story of the play disappeared, and the story had to be written de novo. We wish that it could have had a more appropriate setting, but it will no doubt have a wider circulation in this cheap form than it would otherwise. Yet a cent or two added would have much improved the appearance of the volume.

Alfred Nobel, the Swedish inventor of high explosives, by his will provides that his fortune of nearly \$9,000,000 shall be safely invested, and that the income from it shall be divided into five equal portions, which shall be distributed as follows: One-fifth to the person having made the most important discovery or invention in the science of physics, one-fifth to the person who has made the most eminent discovery or improvement in chemistry, one-fifth to the one having made the most important discovery with regard to physiology or medicine, one-fifth to the person who has produced the most distinguished idealistic work of literature, and one-fifth to the person who has worked the most or best for advancing the fraternization of all nations and for abolishing or diminishing the standing armies, as well as for the forming or propagation of committees of peace. It is expressly declared in the will that there shall be no discrimination on the score of race or nationality, but that the competition shall be open to all the world. The announcement that five prizes of \$40,000 or \$50,000 each are open to the inventors and discoverers of the world will be a stimulus to invention perhaps, but if experience counts for anything, Mr. Nobel will fail of his purpose, owing to the inherent difficulties of carrying out the purpose of such a trust as he has made. One hundred years ago, when Benjamin Thompson, Count Rumford, gave \$5,000 to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences to found a prize bearing his name for the most important discoveries in light and heat, for forty-three years the academy could find no one who was in their judgment worthy of the prize. Then it was given for the first time, in 1839, to Robert Hare, for his invention of the oxy-hydrogen blow-pipe and his improvement in galvanic apparatus. Again came an interval of twenty-three years before the prize was awarded for a second time, and then to John Ericsson, for his caloric engine. The decision to bestow the prize upon Ericsson was only reached after a controversy in the society extending over fourteen months. Thus only two awards of the Rumford medals were made in sixty-six years and meanwhile the fund accumulated to over \$60,000 and more than one-half of it was directed by the authority of the courts to purposes not contemplated in the original gift. We do not know what system Mr. Nobel has provided to secure the distribution of his award, but we do know that if this depends upon securing agreement among scientific experts as to the merits of an invention made in their own time his bequest will not accomplish the purpose intended. It requires time to test inventions and to overcome the distrust and jealousy they awaken. This time is shorter than it used to be, but it is still too long to enable an inventor to demonstrate his title to Nobel's award to the satisfaction of his contemporaries.

Vol. XXXVI. of the "Transactions of the American Society of Civil Engineers," giving a report of the proceedings of the society during the year 1896, contains fourteen papers on various subjects of interest to engineers, with the discussions upon them. Major T. W.

Symons, C. E., U. S. Army, contributes a paper on the subject of "Improving the Entrance to a Bar Harbor by a Single Jetty," and Col. G. H. Mendell and Capt. F. V. Abbott, of the Engineers, join in the discussion upon it. Maj. C. W. Raymond, C. E., U. S. A., discusses a paper on "Suspension Bridges," contributed by Mr. George S. Morison. Theodore Cooper, who contributes a paper entitled "Some General Notes on Ocean Waves and Wave Force," was formerly an officer of the Engineer Corps of the Navy. The paper of Maj. Symons is designed to show, as a result of practical experience, that "there are places where the double jetties are unnecessary, and where a single jetty, if properly placed, will, in conjunction with natural tendencies, compel the entrance channel to adopt a fixed and permanent location, thus practically accomplishing all that could be expected of two jetties, and at half, and sometimes less than half, the necessary cost of a pair of jetties. At Gray's Harbor, on the Pacific coast, the single jetty cost \$1,000,000, where double jetties would have cost \$2,500,000, or even more. In his paper on "Ocean Waves" Mr. Cooper gives an instance of the breaking of a door 105 feet above the sea by the water thrown against it by the waves, and another of the throwing of a large body of water against the lantern of Nosshead Light at a height of 175 feet above the sea. As showing the force of the waves, Mr. Cooper cites the fact that a concrete mass, containing 1,500 cubic yards of cement rubble, weighing 2,600 tons, was moved by the force of the waves. Masses of rock weighing from 6 to 13 tons have been moved from their original beds 20 to 75 feet above the sea level. The maximum pressure exerted by a wave 42 feet high is theoretically about 5,400 pounds per square foot. As showing the depth at which waves act, it was stated in the discussion on Mr. Cooper's paper, that sand is thrown on the decks of ships from a depth of 75 to 90 feet. At Madras, during a violent storm, a quantity of pig lead was cast upon the beach from a wreck more than a mile off shore. It was also stated that a teaspoonful of oil will calm a surface of 1,000 square meters, or about one-quarter acre, on the ocean. This volume of "Transactions" contains obituary notices of Alexander Dallas Bache, Gen. Joseph G. Totten, U. S. A.; Gen. James Barnes, Maj. James Clarence Post, U. S. A., and Capt. George Washington Cass, all graduates of the Military Academy. Also of Howard Schuyler and John Allston Wilson, who served in the Union Army during the war; Robert Linah Cobb and Isaac Munroe St. John, who were Confederate soldiers; William Alexis Emonts, who served as a Lieutenant in the Bavarian Army during the wars of 1866 and 1870-71, and John Robert Gilliss, the second son of Capt. James M. Gilliss, U. S. N.

In a paper on the "Psychology of the Battlefield," read before the Royal United Service Institution, Mr. W. V. Herbert, late Captain Turkish Army, said: "The constituents of a body of fighting men, say a company of infantry, are: Absolute cowards and absolute heroes an insignificant minority; average men a vast majority. 'Absolute cowards' are men totally deficient in all such qualities as act on the battlefield as counterpoises to the fear of death natural to man; patriotism, piety, faith, pride, vanity, gratitude, loyalty to cause, king, or country. 'Absolute heroes' are men ever ready to sacrifice their lives to an idea, whether right or erroneous. 'Average men' are men in whom the normal, natural, and perfectly praiseworthy love of life can be overcome only in certain exceptional conditions, and chiefly by the superior will-power of other men, i. e., leaders. Men incapable of being soldiers and dangerous on the battlefield (leaving out of the question self-evident cases, such as men addicted with, and obnoxious by reason of, notorious vices) are: Malcontents; men who have a grudge against their country. For out of these deserters, spies, and traitors are formed. 'Degenerates.' The conclusion, which all specialists have arrived at, is that 'degenerates' (though they may be geniuses in certain arts and capital men of manual labor or handicraft) are incapable of performing duties for the doing of which a connected train of argument is requisite (for instance, sentry, observation, transmission of orders, command of others), since in them the 'current' between the conceptions of cause and effect is interrupted. In such men the perception of the senses, though in itself unimpaired, does not cause a corresponding image in the brain—that is, a defined idea. For instance, a 'degenerate' sentry will hear the noise of wheels, but be unable to argue therefrom that a vehicle is approaching. In every man—even in the fool—there are latent stupendous possibilities. The latent powers of man of resistance and endurance are enormous. The battlefield is the place, the immediate superiors (the company officers) are the persons, to bring them out. For this end drill books and works on tactics are of no avail, since these start from the mistaken basis that all men are always courageous and reliable. An officer who, in the turmoil and deviltry of battle, cannot bring his will to bear, immediately and irresistibly upon the minds of those under him, has failed in one of the elementary duties of his profession, and had far better embrace another and less ambitious calling. Skobelev said that a position carried by attack can be held even if 75 per cent. of the original attacking force have perished. Military history proves that such positions are abandoned when 25 per cent. have succumbed. That is so, because generally all the officers are among the slain and the incapacitated, and there is no will-power left to guide the dormant will-power of the survivors. How to provide for such an emergency is the business of those who have the organization of an army in their charge."

Owing to lack of funds the proposed cleaning of the battleship Indiana will have to be delayed till the close of the fiscal year, June 30.

Secretary Long has issued orders for the collection of crews for the gunboats Marietta and Wheeling, which will probably be commissioned about the middle of July. One of them will be sent to Sitka, Alaska, to relieve the Concord, and the other to the Asiatic Station.

Secretary Long intends to do all in his power to rescue the Boston Navy Yard from the second rate position it has occupied for many years. Plans will be prepared to put the yard in shape to do as much work as its facilities will permit. A new big dry dock and enlarged and improved shops are among the possibilities.

The condition of the new dry dock at Puget Sound, which has been a subject of some concern of late, owing to reports of unsoundness has at last been officially reported, by the commandant of the station, to Commo. Matthews, chief of docks and yards, as sound in every particular. The dock showed no settlement after the docking of the Oregon.

The pneumatic gear of the Terror has proved itself to be not as satisfactory as has been reported. A new compressor is being placed in the forward turret of the vessel to take the place of the one which broke down some time ago. One boiler will not operate the compressor of the turret in conjunction with the dynamos and blowers, and it is therefore necessary to discontinue the use of the latter whenever it is desired to use the compressor. The fireroom is said to be exceedingly hot, and the ventilation is bad.

Secretary Long has issued orders to Adml. Sicard, commanding the North Atlantic Squadron, to send the cruiser Marblehead, which is now engaged in patrol duty off the Florida coast, to Marblehead, Mass., in order that the people of that town may have an opportunity to present her with a silver service, and inspect the vessel. After a short stay at that port, she will proceed to the fishing grounds off Cape Breton, for the enforcement of the fishery laws so far as the vessels of the United States are concerned. The visit of the Marblehead in those waters will have no further significance than the desire to have the American flag displayed in that vicinity.

The Secretary of the Navy on Wednesday sent to the Senate, in response to a resolution of inquiry, a statement concerning the quantity of armor plate which has been supplied to the Government by the Carnegie and Bethlehem companies. The statement shows that the Carnegie Company has supplied 12,127 tons, at prices ranging from \$515 to \$661 per ton, and the Bethlehem Company has supplied 13,302 tons within the same range of prices. Referring to the clause in the Senate resolution asking "how much financial assistance the Government has given the companies," the Secretary says that no assistance has been given either of the companies, financially or otherwise, in producing armor or gun steel for the Navy.

The Navy Department issued orders on Wednesday, directing candidates for appointment to the vacancy in the corps of civil engineers of the Navy to report for examination on the 21st inst., at the Washington Navy Yard. The examination will include English grammar and composition, elementary physics, elementary geology, drawing, arithmetic, general knowledge of algebra, geometry, trigonometry, analytical geometry, differential and integral calculus. Also applied mathematics, including mechanics of solids and fluids and strains in structures, constructional materials, engineering constructions, including workshops, chimneys, quay walls, wharves, dry docks, sewers, yard railways, pavements, water distribution, foundations, etc.; surveying, topographical, trigonometrical and hydrographical, and mapping same; instruments, their use and adjustments.

Secretary Alger has given orders for the preparation of plans and specifications for a new passenger ferry to ply between Governors Island and the Battery slip. It is estimated that the new boat will cost about \$40,000. She will be a double-end, of the ferry boat style, to prevent loss of time and danger of turning in entering and leaving her slip, as is done at present by the Atlantic. She will be about 100 feet long by 28 or 30 in width and will be capable, in case of emergency calling for troops in New York City to bring the entire command from the island at one trip. About a year ago Secretary Lamont bought two aero-vapor launches. They were specially built and furnished for military use, particularly for the Commanding General to pay official visits to men-of-war of foreign nations arriving in New York Bay. Recently, however, the boiler of the one in use at Governors Island exploded with Gen. Ruger on board. The General declined to again go on board of the launch. The Department, upon his recommendation, has now decided that these vessels are unfit for the use of the Army, and will soon offer them for sale. They cost about \$6,000 each.

Secretary Long is strongly of the opinion that Congress should no longer disregard the recommendations of the Board of Visitors of the Naval Academy regarding buildings and equipments. The report of this year's board is now being prepared for submission to the Secretary. It will indorse the general scheme presented by Commo. Matthews two years ago, which provided for an

expenditure of at least \$6,000,000, and practically the rebuilding of the entire establishment. It will recommend the approval of this general scheme, and yearly appropriations of \$400,000 or \$500,000 until the plan has been carried out. It will also appoint several members to see that the board's recommendations receive proper attention, and that the needs of the Academy are adequately presented to Congress. The Board of Visitors is also of the opinion that the admission of candidates between the ages of 15 and 20 should be changed. It will recommend a reduction in the minimum age requirement to 14, and the maximum to 18 or 19. A post graduate course at the Naval Academy for instruction in shipbuilding is recommended. This meets the full approval of the Navy Department, and is a suggestion of Chief Constructor Hichborn, who holds that facilities should now be provided at home for advanced education in naval architecture, and foreign institutions should no longer be patronized.

The illustration of the graduating class of 1897 of the Naval Academy, which appears in our paper elsewhere, was taken at the commencement of the academic year, the class then having 51 members. Since then Cadet Sheffield was granted sick leave, and did not graduate, and Cadets Anding, Morse and Hoopes have resigned, and did not graduate. With these four out, the photograph is correct.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

JUNE 5.—Lieut. Col. Henry Erastus Noyes, 2d Cav., to be Colonel, June 1, 1897, vice Mizner, 10th Cav., who vacates on accepting commission as Brigadier General.

Lieut. Col. Guy Vernon Henry, 3d Cav., to be Colonel, June 2, 1897, vice Wade, 5th Cav., who vacates on accepting commission as Brigadier General.

Maj. Adna Romanza Chaffee, 9th Cav., to be Lieutenant Colonel, June 1, 1897, vice Noyes, 2d Cav., promoted.

Maj. Michael Cooney, 4th Cav., to be Lieutenant Colonel, June 2, 1897, vice Henry, 3d Cav., promoted.

Capt. William Curtis Forbush, 5th Cav., to be Major, June 1, 1897, vice Chaffee, 9th Cav., promoted.

Capt. Jacob Arnold Augur, 5th Cav., to be Major, June 2, 1897, vice Cooney, 4th Cav., promoted.

1st Lieut. Henry Joseph Goldman, 5th Cav., to be Captain, June 1, 1897, vice Forbush, promoted.

1st Lieut. Augustus Canfield MacComb, 5th Cav., to be Captain, June 2, 1897, vice Augur, promoted.

2d Lieut. Lawrence Julian Fleming, 10th Cav., to be 1st Lieutenant, June 1, 1897, vice Goldman, 5th Cav., promoted.

2d Lieut. James Joseph Hornbrook, 2d Cav., to be 1st Lieutenant, June 2, 1897, vice MacComb, 5th Cav., promoted.

Lient. Col. John Isaac Rodgers, 2d Art., to be Colonel, June 1, 1897, vice Graham, 5th Art., who vacates on accepting commission as Brigadier General.

Maj. William Lawrence Haskin, 1st Art., to be Lieutenant Colonel, June 1, 1897, vice Rodgers, 2d Art., promoted.

Capt. James Monroe Ingalls, 1st Art., to be Major, June 1, 1897, vice Haskin, 1st Art., promoted.

1st Lieut. Clermont Livingston Best, 1st Art., to be Captain, June 1, 1897, vice Ingalls, 1st Art., promoted.

2d Lieut. Edward Fenton McGlachlin, Jr., 5th Art., to be 1st Lieutenant, June 1, 1897, vice Best, 1st Art., promoted.

1st Lieut. Hunter Liggett, 5th Inf., to be Captain, June 1, 1897, vice Romeyn, 5th Inf., retired from active service.

2d Lieut. Charles Carr Clarke, 9th Inf., to be 1st Lieutenant, June 1, 1897, vice Liggett, 5th Inf., promoted.

Candidate Sergt. Fred L. Munson, Co. A, 6th Inf., to be 2d Lieutenant, June 3, 1897, vice Clarke, 9th Inf., promoted.

JUNE 7.—2d Lieut. Vernon Avondale Caldwell, 25th Inf., to be 1st Lieutenant, June 7, 1897, vice Deffrees, 5th Inf., retired from active service.

Candidate Sergt. Thomas M. Anderson, Jr., Troop G, 4th Cav., to be 2d Lieutenant, June 8, 1897, vice Fox, 13th Inf., retired from active service.

Candidate Corp. John E. Hunt, Troop H, 8th Cav., to be 2d Lieutenant, June 8, 1897, vice Caldwell, 25th Inf., promoted.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., June 8, 1897.

With military promptness and precision, the programme of exercises arranged for the week has been carried out, with one unimportant exception. The review held in honor of the Board of Visitors was followed by a reception at the quarters of the superintendent.

At the conclusion of the examination on Wednesday the board witnessed a cavalry drill on the plain, designated "School of the Troop" on the programme, by the entire first class. The arrangement of seats for spectators at this drill has been greatly improved of late years. The tent for the accommodation of the board and the seats for their visitors are placed on the west instead of the east of the drill ground. The ride was enjoyed and heartily applauded by the large number of visitors present and was without casualty or other untoward incident.

On Thursday, on account of threatening weather, the drill for the day, pontoon bridge building, was postponed, and cavalry drill—School of the Trooper—in the riding hall, substituted. Before crowded galleries the members of the first class gave evidence of the efficiency of Capt. Parker's instruction of their proficiency in the art of horsemanship. At the close of the drill proper, the riding "at will" called forth the most enthusiastic applause.

At 5 P. M. on Friday, the drill as announced by the programme was: "Construction of a pontoon bridge by successive pontoons, by details from the 1st and 2d classes under the command of Cadet Capt. H. S. Morgan." Eleven pontoons and two trestles were used. The finished bridge was 275 feet in length.

On Saturday morning an excellent cavalry drill could have been witnessed on the plain from 9 until 10 o'clock, the riders being members of the Cavalry Detachment. This exhibition drill showed the thorough training given the troops by Capt. Parker. Inspection was held at 2 P. M. At the conclusion of the examination which followed, Heavy Artillery Drill at the Sea Coast Battery, took place. The battery was manned by members of the 3d class, with chiefs of detachments from the 1st class. Range for guns—2,150 yards. Diameter of bull's-eye, 3 feet. The target is about 2° above the battery.

The charges for the guns are much smaller than service charges, on account of the danger from glancing fragments of shells, and this affected the accuracy of the fire. The gunners were Kelly, Ansell, Bunnell, Woodruff, McNally and McDonough.

The guests at the cadet hop on Saturday evening were received by Mrs. Mills and Cadet McCoy. Among the large number of young ladies dancing were: The Misses Fleming, Evans, Wright, Wheeler, Smedberg, Pasco, Julius Grant, Howard, Gilbert, Campbell, Hills, Tremaine, Berry, Amory, Davis, Michie, Craney, Mason, Shipman, Fuget, Roe, Leonard, Soleilac, Raymond, Ward, Wynn, Barlow, Potter and Moering.

The closing dinner at the officers' mess was held on Saturday evening. On this occasion the resident members entertained the officers who have been relieved from duty. The bachelor officers relieved are: Lieuts. Richardson, Allaire, Freeman, Hagadorn and Devore. They will be relieved on the dates set opposite their names. Lieut. Richardson, June 16; Lieut. Allaire, Aug. 31; Lieut. Freeman, Aug. 13; Lieut. Hagadorn, Aug. 13; Lieut. Devore, Aug. 13.

The cadet chapel was well filled on Sunday morning, when the members of the graduating class attended service for the last time as cadets. The chaplain, Rev. Herbert Shipman, preached from the text: "And lo! I am with you always, even unto the end of the world." St. Matthew, 28:20. At the conclusion of the sermon, the members of the graduating class rose and stood while the chaplain addressed them.

The battalion drill on Monday afternoon was interrupted by rain, but it cleared in time for dress parade. In the evening a hop was given by the officers at the hotel from 9:30 until 11 o'clock. Among the young ladies dancing were the guests of the hotel and the young ladies of the post and their guests.

The open-air concerts which have been given each evening, with the exception of Saturday and Sunday, since June 1, under the direction of Mr. George Essigbel, band leader, have been heartily enjoyed, the selections well chosen and the execution showing a high order of musical ability. The following are the programmes for Thursday, Friday and Monday evenings and Saturday afternoon: Military gymnastics were held in the gymnasium on Tuesday evening. The following is the programme of the exercises: 1. Dumb-bell exercises. 2. Horizontal bars. 3. Foils. 4. Assault, foils (Cadet Adams, Cadet Baer). 5. Horse, side. 6. Sabers. 7. Assault, sabers (Cadet Morris, Cadet Youngberg). 8. Parallel bars. 9. Bayonet exercises. 10. Horse, long. 11. Clubs.

This exhibition drill was given by the entire fourth class before a large number of spectators. June 9 the light battery drill, announced for Tuesday afternoon, was postponed on account of the weather. The field day sports which were to have been held on Wednesday morning, were, for the same cause, postponed until 9:30 on Thursday morning, and the programme for the rest of the day was interfered with except in the evening. Drill in extended order, otherwise known as sham battle, took place on Thursday. The meeting of the association of graduates was held here during Thursday afternoon and the exercises were held on Friday morning. The graduating exercises were held on Friday morning. Gen. Ruggles delivered the diplomas to the graduates. The address on behalf of the Board of Visitors was made by Hon. Hugh R. Belknap, of Chicago. The departure of the graduates and furloughmen took place in the afternoon. A cadet hop was held in the evening. On Saturday the summer encampment, to be known as Camp G. K. Warren, will be begun.

The following is the standing of the graduating class, with the recommendation of the Academic Board as to their assignment:

Engineers and all corps of	30. Harper	1630.2
the Army.	31. Hughes	1606.5
1. Connor, W. D.	2307.6	1603.9
2. Oakes	2277.2	1590.4
3. Wolf	2248.4	1574.9
4. Morgan	2232.2	1573.4
5. Cheney	2210.4	1560.6
6. Altstaetter	2194.2	1558.8
7. Ferguson	2168.5	1551.8
	38. Savage	1551.8
	39. Frissell	1534.3
	40. Roche	1512.1
	41. Fassett	1507.3
	42. Dichmann	1500.0
	43. Dorey	1491.1
	44. Day	1489.1
	45. Baltzell	1483.2
	46. Koehler	1469.3
	47. McCormack	1468.2
For all except Engineers	48. Brady	1410.4
8. Roberts, C. D.	2146.8	1402.1
9. Abernethy	2141.9	1402.0
10. Moore	2139.3	1396.6
11. Pope, F. H.	2119.3	1390.5
	44. Bishop	1353.9
	45. Abbot	1353.2
	46. Collins	1320.2
	47. Pearce, F. A.	1260.6
	48. Chiles	1257.0
	49. Welch	1246.2
	50. Miliken	1244.0
	51. Conley	1236.0
	52. Raymond	1232.8
	53. Carmichael	1232.8
	54. Overton	1233.9
	55. Murphy, P. A.	1232.9
	56. Moses	1230.5
	57. Croke	1229.0
	58. Pearce, F. A.	1209.6
	59. Ashburn	1204.0
	60. Bottoms	1194.2
	61. Barlow	1190.4
	62. Workizer	1171.4
	63. Newbill	1157.0
	64. Bridges	1147.3
	65. Smither	1147.3
	66. Cloke	986.7

It is fortunate that the Commissioner of Customs should have failed in his attempt to compel the post exchanges to pay the internal revenue taxes imposed upon certain articles sold by them. The case arose in an attempt to make Lieut. Heiner, 6th Art., post exchange officer, at Washington Barracks, pay a tax on oleomargarine. The question of its right to do so was referred to Maj. J. N. Morrison, of the Judge Advocate General's Department. He argued that the post exchange, being admittedly "an institution established and maintained for and in the interest of the Government service, and the business of which is conducted and carried on by officers of the United States in the performance of their duties as such officers, and under and pursuant to regulations duly adopted and promulgated," must necessarily be a Government agency or instrumental, and therefore not taxable under the laws of the United States or by the States. The Treasury Department has adopted this view and ordered the assessment for oleomargarine abated. Maj. Morrison says that that is an end of all taxation of post exchanges so long as they are maintained as they now are. He also says that if the post exchanges that have been paying internal revenue taxes since Feb. 1, 1889, on the sale of tobacco, cigars, cigarettes and malt liquors, as well as oleomargarine, desire to have their money refunded, they have only to make the proper application to the Treasury Department. His conclusions will, no doubt, be officially promulgated to the Army.

June 12, 1897.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

757

RECENT DEATHS.

The State of Washington Commandery of the Loyal Legion in an obituary notice of the late Col. Granville O. Haller, U. S. A., recite his military services and say: "The Commandery has lost its oldest member and one of its most distinguished companions. He was open-handed to the poor and the unfortunate, and from the prosperous with whom he exchanged business he asked only a fair return for capital engaged. To his friends he was genial and hospitable, full of social spirit and companionship, delighting in reminiscent talk of old times and scenes, though never forgetting or neglecting the interests of the present. Col. Haller spent the evenings of his days in a quiet, dignified ease, befitting the end of a long and busy life. In a beautiful home, surrounded by his family, with devoted friends scattered through a State which he had helped to redeem from the wilderness, he closed his life's work, and died peacefully on the 2d of May, 1897, at the great age of seventy-eight. We miss our friends and companions, and we mourn them when they leave this world, but there is nothing more beautiful in nature than what we have lately seen in the ending of our friend's life, an old man lying down to rest, and passing out of sight, leaving behind him memories of love and honor, and the record of a long and useful life."

Capt. James Miller Ropes, U. S. A., retired, who died recently at Salem, Mass., entered service in 1861 as 1st Lieutenant of the 2d California Cavalry, was promoted Captain in 1863, and received the brevet of Major for his services during the war. He was appointed 2d Lieutenant, 8th U. S. Cavalry, in 1867, attained the grade of Captain in 1882, and was retired February 20, 1891, for disability incurred in the line of duty.

Rear Adm'l Samuel Phillips Lee, U. S. Navy, retired, who died June 5, 1897, at Silver Springs, near Washington, D. C., of a stroke of paralysis, was born Feb. 13, 1812, and was a grandson of Richard Henry Lee, of Virginian (Light Horse Harry Lee) of Revolutionary fame. He was appointed Midshipman Nov. 22, 1825, and when the war of 1861-65 broke out, was a Commander. In 1861 he was ordered to command the sloop-of-war Oneida, and in that vessel took part in the attack and passage of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, and the various battles on the Mississippi from New Orleans to Vicksburg, winning a high reputation for gallantry and devotion to duty. He was promoted Captain July 16, 1862, and ordered to the command of the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, with the rank of Acting Rear Admiral. While in this command he greatly harassed the enemy by numerous expeditions up the navigable streams within the limits of his squadron. He was at all times ready to co-operate with the army, and on more than one occasion the presence of his forces saved the military forces from serious disaster. Wilmington, N. C., was the most difficult port on the coast to blockade, but Acting Adm'l Lee, by a wise distribution of the vessels of his squadron, made the blockade as effective as it was possible to make it. In the summer of 1864 he was transferred to the command of the Mississippi Squadron. In December of the same year he rendered good service to the country, by keeping open the Cumberland River at the time Hood's Army was advancing on Nashville, and when the safety of the Army under General Thomas depended in a great measure upon reinforcements and supplies reaching them promptly, the railroad communication between Louisville and Nashville having been interrupted, the Cumberland River was the only channel of communication. During this campaign, Admiral Lee was several times under fire, and for his services received a vote of thanks from Congress. In 1870 he attained the rank of Rear Admiral, and was retired Feb. 13, 1873. He leaves a widow, the daughter of Francis B. Blair, and a son, Blair Lee.

A New Orleans dispatch says: Capt. George H. Frost, who died in New Orleans June 6, was a native of New Orleans and a graduate from West Point. He resigned from the U. S. Army when Louisiana seceded, and offered his services to the Confederacy. He was commissioned and rose to high rank.

(George H. Frost entered the U. S. Military Academy from Louisiana in 1857, but left before graduating). —Editor Journal.

Comdr. George E. Wingate, U. S. N., who died June 7 at Malden, Mass., was appointed an Acting Ensign Oct. 31, 1863, and attained the grade of Commander in 1887. At the time of his death he was a member of the Board of Inspection at the Charlestown Navy Yard.

Rear Adm'l. and Mrs. Ramsay and Miss Ramsay will spend the summer at Jamestown, R. I.

THE FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

In the Senate, June 5, Mr. Wellington introduced a bill (S. 2088) for the relief of the crew of the U. S. S. Wyoming. Also a bill (S. 2089) to increase the pay of Post Quartermaster Sergeants of the Army. Mr. Quay introduced a bill (S. 2091) giving William K. Mayo the rank and pay of a Rear Admiral on the retired list of the Navy.

In the Senate, June 3, this resolution was agreed to: "Whereas, in a communication from the Consul General of the United States at the City of Mexico it has been stated that on account of long neglect and the washing of the soil by rains the skeletons of American soldiers killed at the battle of Buena Vista, on Feb. 27, 1847, and buried near Saltillo, Mex., are now exhumed and exposed to the weather. Resolved, That the Secretary of State is hereby directed to cause immediate inquiry to be made as to the facts and communicate the same to the Senate, with such recommendation as he may deem proper."

Mr. Tillman submitted the following resolution, which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to: "Resolved, That the Secretary of War inform the Senate to the cost of constructing suitable buildings at Castle Pinckney, near Charleston, S. C., to be used as a sanitarium for disabled officers and enlisted men of the Regular and Volunteer Army of the United States."

In the House, June 7, Mr. Dinamore asked unanimous consent of Senate Resolution 40, which permits Carlos Gutierrez, of Salvador, to receive instruction at the Military Academy at West Point, at his own expense. No objection being urged, it was read the third time and passed.

Mr. Binzleam, on June 10, introduced in the House a bill (H. R. 3422) making appropriation for construction of a dry dock at League Island.

H. R. 61.—Mr. Bontelle introduced a joint resolution providing appropriation of \$100,000, to be immediately available, to enable the Secretary of the Navy to execute pressingly needed repairs upon Dry Dock Numbered Three, at the New York Navy Yard, as follows: For constructing and removing cofferdam, \$48,000; for repairs to dock as recommended by Board of Survey, \$30,000; for contingencies, \$22,000.

H. R. 13—Amendment to the Deficiency Appropriation bill authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to pay the Union Iron Works, of San Francisco, \$14,742.58, that being the amount found due and recommended to be paid said company by the Department, for extra work and expenses in constructing the Monterey, and that amount

is hereby appropriated. Another amendment remits the horse-power penalty \$32,823.

S. 1337.—An act passed the Senate May 20 which provides that the President be authorized to commission 1st Lieut. Benjamin W. Loring, now on the permanent waiting orders list of the United States Revenue Cutter Service, a Captain on said list, with the pay of that grade provided by law for officers on permanent waiting orders.

GRADUATION WEEK AT THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, June 8, 1897.

It was 2 o'clock on Saturday morning when the Naval Academy Band played "Home, Sweet Home," and the ceremonies and festivities of graduation week, 1897, were ended at the Naval Academy. As is customary, the second classmen of the Naval Academy bade goodbye to the graduates. Tuesday evening was the social event of the season, the June ball. Owing to an unusual strictness in dealing out invitations, and to a smaller number of visitors in Annapolis than usual, the ball did not give rise to the unpleasantness of former years. Mrs. Cooper, wife of Superintendent Cooper, and Cadet Edward Woos, received. Mrs. Cooper's dress was of black silk and lace, with trimmings of white satin.

The decorations were unusually tasteful and profuse. Some of the many present were the members of the families of the Board of Visitors, Governor Lowndes and Mrs. Lowndes, Superintendent Cooper, Commander White and Mrs. White, and a large number of officers and members of their families; Baltimore State Treasurer W. H. Shylock and two daughters, Miss McDonald, Miss Boone, Miss Fechtig, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Street, Miss Beulah Smith, Mr. J. De Ford, Mrs. Lucy Hall, Measrs. James Fechtig, Barnes Compton, Jr., George Hiss, A. C. Purce, Stewart Powell, Carl Rouge, Carl Lohmyer, Jack Martin, F. Schles, S. E. McAllister, Skirven Kirby, McKelvy Bays, Prof. Rohr, Misses Turner, Misses Edgerton, Misses Hurst, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Schmitz, Miss Iglesias, Miss Saunders, Misses King, Miss Tolson, Misses Bellis.

Annapolis.—Judge Magruder and wife, Miss Magruder, Prof. Marion and Mrs. Marion, Paymr. Loomis and daughters.

Washington.—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Moore, Comdr. and Mrs. Chadwick, Mr. Robinson, Miss Daisy Robinson, H. H. Ward, Miss Mabel Murray, Miss Grace Davis, Miss Davidson, Comdr. and Mrs. Reed, Miss Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Stone, Stockbridge, Mass.; Miss Hall, Miss Seilman, Mr. Kirby, A. A. Co.; Miss Miller, Miss Hopkins, Miss Sedgwick, West River; Mr. Armstrong, Hampton; Miss Dexter, Miss Kennedy, Misses Duval, Miss Ridout, Miss McFarland, Miss L'Eagle, Miss Porter, Prof. Brown, Prof. Chew and Mrs. Chew, Prof. and Mrs. Wilmer, Prof. Paul Dashiell, Mr. and Mrs. James Owens, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Robb, of Annapolis, Mr. M. Oliver, Mr. Edwin Howland, Mrs. Howland, Boston; Col. Luther Gadd, Prof. Perry, Lieut. Howard and Mrs. Howard, the Misses Claude, Mr. Medford Roe, Mrs. Fauble, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Wright, Annapolis; Mrs. Holman, Indiana; Miss Clason, Miss Milligan, Miss Handy, of Annapolis; Mr. and Mrs. Fenner, and the Misses Fenner, New York; Dr. Marchand, Lieut. and Mrs. Hoyen, Miss Buchanan, Miss Magruder, Miss Terry, Col. M. J. Pope, Prof. and Mrs. Fay, Mrs. Jeffries, of Annapolis; Miss Cronan, Hartford; Mrs. Kautz, Oregon; Misses Greenslade, Ohio; Miss Terry, Norfolk; Miss Hepburn, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Graeme, Pittsburgh; Miss Roman, Mr. J. Philip Roman, Cumberland; Mr. Simmons, Mr. Kemp, Miss Linthicum, Mr. and Mrs. Dorsey Gassaway, Mr. L. L. Brewer, Mr. Ridgely, Mr. Forbes, Mr. Iglesias, Annapolis.

The U. S. ship Monongahela, Comdr. Edwin White, commanding, with the naval cadets, line division, of the first, second and third classes aboard, left Monday afternoon, bound for the Madeira Islands. The Standish, Lieut. Alex. McCracken, commanding, left at the same time, bound along the Atlantic coast, for the engineer division of the first class, to visit the machine shops of Wilmington and Philadelphia. There was a large number of the friends of the cadets down at the pier to see the ships off, and "good-byes" were warm and many. As the ship left, the new fourth class raised three heartfelt cheers, for it relieves them of three months of vigorous running in the close quarters of a man-of-war. The cadets aboard the Monongahela had the good grace to return the cheers of those just entered the service.

Now that the race is over both sides send this out as the correct weights of their crews:

Cadets.	Weight.	Height.	Age.
8. McCarthy, Captain	160	5'8	21
7. Gannon	155	5'10	19
6. Timmons	166	5'10 1/2	18
5. Fischer	165	5'10	22
4. Collins	156	5'11	20
3. Buchanan	150	5'9	20
2. Powell	159	5'8	20
1. Graham	149	5'11	21
Coxswain, Greenslade	116		

Pennsylvania.	Weight.	Height.	Age.
1. Captain Boyle	166	5'11	21
2. Rowell	165	6	20
3. Carnett	169	6	20
4. De Silver	180	5'11 1/2	20
5. Overfield	184	6	21
6. Stearns	180	5'11	20
7. Hall	170	5'10	20
8. Regenberg, stroke	165	5'11	19
Coxswain, Wise	100		

PERSONALS.

Mrs. Baldwin, widow of Rear Adm'l. Baldwin, arrived in New York from Europe June 9.

Ensign E. Moale, U. S. N., is ordered to be in Washington, D. C., June 14, for examination for promotion.

Orders were issued on June 4 by the Navy Department for the court martial of Comdr. D. W. Mullan, U. S. N. on Tuesday next at the Washington Navy Yard. The court martial is at Comdr. Mullan's request and the charges will be drunkenness and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. Should the court martial prove him innocent of the charges he will be promoted to the grade of Captain on the 19th inst.

The following have been appointed cadets at the Military Academy, West Point: Philip S. Smith, Junia, 5th District, Nebraska; Roy Kealey, alt. Hastings, 5th District, Nebraska; Reginald H. Ames, alt. St. Paul, 4th District, Minnesota; Raymond S. Prate, Stillwater, 4th District, Minnesota; Wm. P. Platt, Wilmington, 6th District, North Carolina; James C. Little, alt. Marshall, 6th District, North Carolina; Chas. N. Jones, Coldwater, Oklahoma; Robert F. Roth, alt. Ashland, 13th District, Pennsylvania.

Maj. John A. Darling, 3d Art., was retired on Monday at his own request, at the age of 62.

2d Lieut. G. T. Langhorne, 3d Cav., has been appointed military attaché at Brussels, Belgium.

Capt. Hunter Liggett and Lieut. J. W. Heavey, of Fort McPherson, are in camp this week with Georgia troops, at Griffin, Ga.

The marriage of Lieut. Carlo B. Brittain, U. S. N., to Miss Maude Baldwin, of Richmond, Ky., is announced to take place on June 29.

Mr. Winfield Hoyt Scott, a grandson of Gen. Winfield Scott, U. S. A., was married June 3 at New London, Conn., to Miss Fannie Remsen.

Gen. William M. Graham, U. S. A., is bidding farewell to friends in the East prior to starting for San Antonio, to take command of the Department of Texas.

Ross Benge, a half-blood Cherokee Indian, son of Gov. Sam Houston, the noted Texan, will be hanged at Perry, Oklahoma, July 9, for murder committed some months since.

Mrs. May Mosby Campbell, nominated to be Postmaster at Warrenton, Va., is a daughter of Col. John S. Mosby, the celebrated guerilla chief in the Confederate army during the civil war.

It is understood to be the intention of the Navy Department to assign Lieut. Comdr. W. W. Kimball to the command of a torpedo boat flotilla as soon as there are a sufficient number of torpedo boats in commission to permit of its formation.

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., for the week ending June 9: Naval Cadets E. F. Eckhardt and Worth Bagley, U. S. N.; Rear Adm'l. O. F. Stanton, U. S. N., and two daughters; Naval Cadet Harris Laning, U. S. N.

Lieut. F. L. Munson, 9th Inf., recently promoted from Co. A, 6th Inf., Fort Thomas, was presented, on June 6, by the members of that company with a handsome sword, knot, full dress belt and shoulder knots, as a token of their esteem and affection for the young officer.

Ens. Cleland Davis, U. S. N., has been detached from the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, and will be ordered to the China Station in a few months to replace the Norway. Although a very young man, Ens. Davis is one of the ablest ordnance experts in the country.

Maj. John N. Burke, general manager of Buffalo Bill's show, visited Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., June 7, and was entertained by Maj. Morris, Capt. Dodd and other officers. The Major gives a glowing account of the season's success, and accentuates the many new features that accompany Col. Cody this season. Among them are a detachment of United States artillery from Capt. Thorp's celebrated Co. D, veteran members of the 6th Cavalry.

Comdr. C. H. Davis will probably succeed Commo. R. L. Phythian as superintendent of the Naval Observatory. Comdr. Davis is now on duty as a member of the Board of Inspection and Survey. The detail will be of the nature of a compliment to Comdr. Davis, not only because of the action of the Department in assigning an officer of such low rank to the position, but also because his father, Rear Adm'l. Davis, was at one time superintendent of the Observatory.

The engagement of Miss Edith Pendleton, of Berkeley Springs, W. Va., to Mr. Alfred Cooper Rowland, a prominent member of the New York Produce Exchange, has been announced in the "News," a Berkeley Springs newspaper. Miss Pendleton, who is a relative of Capt. Philip P. Powell, 9th Cav., was the guest of Mrs. Col. James Biddle, at Fort Robinson, last summer, and was much admired by reason of her beauty and charm of manner. The wedding will take place in September next.

Capt. C. S. Roberts, 17th U. S. Infantry, returned, June 3, to Columbus Barracks, from a tour of inspection of colleges, and on June 6, left again on a month's leave of absence. Lieut. Edward Wittemeyer, 15th Infantry, recently appointed regimental quartermaster, is a graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School. Chaplain Allen Allensworth, 24th U. S. Infantry, delivered the oration at the Memorial Day ceremonies in Salt Lake City, and the local press speaks in warm praise of his effort as being masterly, pathetic and appropriate.

Navy officers lately visiting in New York City are Capt. C. V. Gridley, Grand Union; P. A. Eng'r. T. F. Burgdorff, Asst. Eng'r. C. B. Price, Gilsey House; P. A. Surg. V. C. B. Means, Ensigns R. H. Leigh and J. T. Tompkins, Naval Cadet C. L. Poor, Ensign O. P. Jackson, Asst. Paymr. H. E. Biscoe, Grand Hotel; P. A. Paymr. G. W. Simpson, Astor House; Chief Eng'r. J. W. King, St. Denis; Lieut. Comdr. C. A. Adams, Naval Cadet C. R. Miller, Holland House; Comdr. C. H. Davis, Commo. Geo. Dewey, Naval Constr. J. F. Hanscom, Chief Eng'r. C. H. Roelker, Lieut. N. Sargent, Comdr. W. H. Brownson, The Albemarle; Capt. T. F. Kane, Park Avenue; Med. Director Geo. W. Woods, Sturtevant; Naval Cadet W. R. White, Hoffman House.

A Washington dispatch says: "When President McKinley takes his afternoon ride on horseback these days he is accompanied by Capt. Michler, of Gen. Miles' staff, and Capt. Wood, of the Medical Corps, formerly also of the General's staff. The Army men stick to the high pommel McClellan saddle, and ride smaller horses than the President. The trappings of all three animals are plain, but any one would guess in an instant that the President's companions were Army men, for no one in Washington except Army men uses the Army saddle. The President prefers the flat or English saddle, and rides with short stirrups and with his knees bent. The President hardly ever mounts his horse at the White House, but has it sent out to some point in the country, where he is joined by the Army officers, and the afternoon canter for several miles begins."

Capt. Chas. G. Ayres, 10th U. S. Cav., and Mrs. Ayres have been invited to attend the Centennial Anniversary Celebration on June 9, of the State Capital of Maine-Augusta. It may not be known that Augusta was named for Pamela Augusta Dearborn, daughter of Gen. Henry Dearborn, of Revolutionary fame. She married Hon. Allen Gilman, a native of Exeter, N. H., who died in 1846, foremost lawyer of his section. So beautiful was she and so charming in her manners and conversation, that when Augusta was founded, the late Judge Conegi insisted that the town should be named for her. Gen. Dearborn was one of the most distinguished officers and served with distinction through the Revolutionary War. He was officer of the day when Andre was executed and was with our army at the surrender of Cornwallis. He was Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the War of 1812 and was Secretary of War under Jefferson. Mr. Madison made him Minister to Portugal. He was the great great grandfather of Capt. Ayres. His daughter, for whom Augusta was named, was his great grandmother. Capt. Ayres combined the blue and the gray through his marriage to Miss Elizabeth Lindsay Fairfax, daughter of Col. John W. Fairfax, a lineal descendant of the first Thomas Fairfax who laid claim to property in America, of the old English family of Fairfaxs.

Capt. John A. Johnston, 8th U. S. Cav., who is visiting in Pittsburgh, Pa., has had his leave extended two months.

Col. H. C. Cook, 5th U. S. Inf., assumed command of his regiment and of the post at Fort McPherson, Ga., on June 5.

President McKinley did not forget the grave at Arlington Cemetery, on Memorial Day, of his old chief Gen. Samuel Spragg Carroll.

Lieut. C. H. Cabaniss, Jr., U. S. A., retired, changes address from Gainesville, Fla., to 103 South Main street, Danville, Va., at which place he will spend his summer vacation.

Capt. W. D. Beach, 3d U. S. Cav., and Mrs. Beach, of Fort Leavenworth are expected to spend a portion of the summer at St. George's Island, and in returning visit at West Point.

The engagement is announced of Mr. J. R. Pitman, son of Maj. J. Pitman, Ord. Dept. U. S. A., and Miss E. H. De Mille, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. De Mille, of Pompton Lakes, N. J., formerly of Washington, N. C.

Capt. Henry Romeyn, U. S. A., was the orator of the day at the recent memorial ceremonies at the National Cemetery at Marietta, Ga., and as a dispatch says, "made one of the ablest addresses ever delivered there."

Lieut. M. G. Zalinski, 2d U. S. Art., was called to New London recently by the death of his infant son. Mrs. Zalinski was visiting her father in New London, the Hon. Augustus Brandegee, when the death occurred.

Maj. Lewis Smith, 4th Art., who, under the exigencies of promotion, goes from the Pacific Coast to Washington Barracks, D. C., has had the latter station endeared to him by many pleasant associations in the days gone by.

Gen. W. M. Graham has chosen as his senior A. D. C., Lieut. T. R. Adams, who has been Quartermaster of the 5th Artillery since Aug. 10, 1895, and is a very capable and experienced officer. Lieut. Adams' many friends in New York and vicinity who will regret his departure.

Navy officers lately visiting in New York City are: P. A. Paymr. G. W. Simpson, Grand Hotel; Paymr. E. N. Whitehouse, Surg. A. F. Magruder, Albemarle; Comdr. C. M. Thomas, Naval Constr. F. B. Zahm, Astor House; Comdr. C. V. Gridley, St. Denis; Med. Dir. G. W. Woods, Sturtevant.

Maj. S. T. Norvell, 10th Cav., commanding the battalion of regular troops at Tongue River Agency in Montana, reported to the War Department, June 7, that Stanley, the Cheyenne murderer, had been turned over to the civil authorities at Rosebud by the troops, who returned to the reservation after delivering the prisoner.

A dispatch from Erie, Pa., says: Past Asst. Paymr. Eugene G. Ryan, U. S. N., until two weeks ago stationed on the Michigan, at this port, was the plaintiff in a suit before Alderman Hollen to-day. Mr. Ryan charged Lloyd Reed, a society man and millionaire, with assault and battery. At the hearing Mr. Ryan was reprimanded for flippant conduct. Mr. Reed objected to the attention being paid to his wife by Mr. Ryan, and two weeks ago ordered him from the house. Mr. Ryan was released from duty here and ordered to the Pacific, but he went to New York. He returned to Erie again, and sent a note to Mrs. Reed. It fell into Mr. Reed's hands, and he went out, found Mr. Ryan and attacked him. The Alderman, however, discharged Mr. Reed on the ground that there was no cause for the suit.

Governor Mount, of Indiana, has received a letter from President McKinley, calling attention to communications which had been received at the Executive Mansion regarding the neglected condition of the grave of Mrs. Lincoln, mother of President Lincoln, whose remains are buried in Spencer County, and suggesting that the State of Indiana, through its Governor, give the matter attention.

The Youngstown "News," referring to the proposed transfer of regimental headquarters from Fort Niagara to Fort Porter, expresses the opinion that, "standing on the street corners and roundly cursing and abusing the administration will not benefit the situation." Let men of prominence go to Washington, says the "News," enlist the aid of our Congressman, and call the attention of Secretary of War Alger to the true condition of affairs.

The Kansas City "Times," referring to the fact that Lieut. Edward Anderson, 7th U. S. Cav., has been ordered for duty at the A. G. O. as soon as his work at the Infantry and Cavalry School shall have been completed, says: "Among the very excellent records that will be made by officers attending the present course none will excel that of Lieut. Anderson, and unless nothing unforeseen happens he will stand at the head of his class."

The Savannah "Press," referring to the detail of Capt. O. M. Carter, C. E., as military attaché at the U. S. Embassy, London, England, says: "Capt. Carter has a great many friends in Savannah. He has been located here an engineer officer in charge of the Government improvement of the Savannah River and district for the past ten or twelve years, and is a brilliant and popular gentleman. He has traveled a great deal, is a devotee of literature and art, and there will be a distinct feeling of disappointment when he leaves Savannah." The "Morning News" says: "The announcement that Capt. Carter is to leave Savannah is received with profound regret. He has endeared himself to the people by his frank and courteous bearing, and especially by his splendid work in our harbor. For thirteen years he has lived here, and he has steadily grown in public esteem. The people have closely watched his public work, and they have approved it. They have never had occasion to find fault with it. No other citizen has taken a deeper interest in the city's prosperity. His influence was potent."

As a tribute to the memory of its late commander, Rear Adml. Richard W. Meade, Lafayette Post, No. 140, G. A. R., New York, has ordered, by resolution, that the office shall remain vacant for three months from May 7. The vacant chair, the altar and the colors will be suitably draped, and officers will wear the emblem of mourning on their sword hilts during the same period. Senior Vice and Acting Commander Josiah C. Long, in an official order, says: "He was a man of rare nobility and simplicity of character. His unselfish devotion to the principles of the Grand Army of the Republic, and the utter absence of all desire for personal advancement or promotion to office, were characteristic of true comradeship, and his earnest patriotism during a service of nearly half a century in the Navy of his country will illumine the pages of history where will be recorded the deeds of those who have made the nation great. His compass was truth and his course honor. Courage was an innate feature of his being, and fidelity to duty was a tenet of his religious faith. Lafayette Post is in sorrow; but the eloquence of such a life renders words useless to pronounce a eulogium. May the nobility of his manhood be reflected in us as we treasure his memory and dwell upon the lost companionship."

The next retirement for age is that of Col. William John Lyster, 9th U. S. Inf., on June 27.

Asst. Engr. J. H. Rowen, U. S. N., will report for examination for promotion in Philadelphia, June 14.

Lieut. B. H. Hyer, 6th Cav., under recent orders, changes base from Fort Myer, Va., to Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

Lieut. F. J. Kernan, 21st U. S. Inf., rejoined this week at Plattsburg Barracks, from a short visit to New York City, etc.

Lieut. William Chamberlaine, 1st U. S. Art., on a short leave from Fort Monroe, Va., is visiting friends at West Point.

Capt. John S. Bishop, 13th U. S. Inf., at present visiting in Philadelphia, Pa., will rejoin at Fort Niagara, N. Y., about June 20.

Capt. R. S. Woodson, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., left New Orleans, La., this week for Fort McPherson, Ga., where his family had preceded him.

Lieut. C. L. Bruns, U. S. N., has changed his address temporarily from New York City to care Joseph Bowling & Co., Limited, New Orleans, La.

Lieut. Col. H. C. Haabrouck, 4th U. S. Art., rejoined this week at Fort Monroe, Va., from a pleasant fortnight visit to New York, West Point, etc.

Lieut. Col. L. C. Forsyth, D. Q. M. G., to whose excellent record of service we referred last week, was duly retired for age on Friday, June 11.

Col. M. P. Miller, 3d U. S. Art., is spending a few weeks' leave in the North before joining his regiment on the Pacific coast. His present address is Waterford, Conn.

Col. R. Loder, U. S. A., retired, has changed his address from Baltimore, Md., to Arlington Hotel, Coburg, Ont., at which place he will stay until autumn with his family.

Capt. Constantine Chase, 4th U. S. Art., went into camp June 10, at Fort Washington, Md., with the District of Columbia National Guard, and will remain until June 19.

Dr. Nathan Sturgis Jarvis, who lately resigned from the Army as Captain and Assistant Surgeon, has been appointed Assistant Surgeon General of the State of New York.

Lieut. Col. Lewis Case Forsyth, Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. A., to whose record of long and excellent service we referred last week, was duly retired for age June 11.

Lieut. Earl C. Carnahan, 5th U. S. Inf., has rejoined at Fort McPherson, Ga., from a brief tour of detached service, distributing rations to sufferers from floods, and a short leave.

Mrs. William C. Whitney, wife of the former Secretary of the Navy, has presented a fine bay horse for the use of the patients, to the Loomis Sanitarium for Consumptives at Liberty, N. Y.

Hosp. Stew. Charles Keenan, U. S. A., just retired from active service at Fort Custer, Mont., has an excellent record of service dating from Aug. 1, 1866, when he enlisted at Harrisburg, Pa.

Lieut. V. H. Bridgeman, 2d U. S. Art., left Fort Trumbull, Conn., June 5, and after a week's round of visits to friends in the East, will go to Evansville, Ind., to enter upon a tour of recruiting duty.

Maj. C. W. Miner, 6th Inf., with band and four companies of the regiment, left Fort Thomas, Ky., June 7, for Nashville, and will be encamped on the exposition grounds for about two months. They will act as escort for the President during his visit there.

Surg. Gen. G. M. Sternberg, U. S. A., was elected President of the American Medical Association at the recent convention of that body in Philadelphia, and he and Deputy Surg. Gen. D. L. Huntington are among the delegates to the International Medical Congress at Moscow, Russia, in August next.

The infantry arm of the service has done fairly well in the way of promotions since Jan. 1, 1897. Five Lieutenant Colonels have been promoted to Colonel, five Majors to Lieutenant Colonels, six Captains to Majors, besides the contingent promotions of 1st and 2d Lieutenants, and there is still another lift soon to come, June 27.

San Antonio, Fort Sam Houston and the 5th Cavalry especially part with deep regret with Gen. James F. Wade, whom the fortunes of military service now call to St. Paul to take command of the Department of Dakota. Gen. Wade has been very closely identified with the 5th Cavalry for over ten years, and has shared many dangers and privations with it.

A correspondent says: "At the recent loan exhibition of miniatures in New York, the Army carried off one of the first prizes in the portrait of Mrs. Richmond P. Davis, wife of Lieut. Davis, 2d Art. Painted after the picturesque style of Gainsborough, the artist had caught to perfection the likeness and expression of Mrs. Davis' fair, classic face, which aside from the technical points of the miniature, would insure a charming picture."

The Detroit "Free Press" thinks Fort Wayne should have an entire regiment for its garrison, and then considerably says: "After ten companies have been assigned to Detroit, we can think of no place with a better concentration record than Mackinac Island, and we wish the Hon. Peter White success in his efforts to induce the War Department to accept as a token of esteem the old fort that guards the straits and give it a place in the concentration policy. The concentration of frigidity on the island in winter and of tourists in summer is sufficient evidence that it is an ideal spot to center, to say nothing of the nice little game of interference that might be played with a hostile fleet intent upon sneaking through the straits."

Among the graceful acts which give token of the fellow-feeling of soldier for soldier, and more than that, of the dying-out of all but friendly feelings between North and South is the one recorded by the following letter: "Detroit, Mich., May 27, 1897.—Gen. D. C. Govan: My Dear General—Through the medium of the War Department, I have been enabled to secure your postoffice address. A few years since I had the pleasure of reading your loyal utterances at a reunion of brave Confederates, and entertaining much admiration for you as a brave soldier, of the grand Cleburne division, distinguished in the West, alike with Pickett's division in the East. I desire to accomplish that which I feel in my heart would be a graceful act to you. I have in my possession the handsome Mexican spurs worn by you, upon the occasion of our meeting inside the works at Jonesboro, Ga., Sept. 1, 1864, and which I believe were captured by your father during the Mexican War. I believe that you and your family would prize the spurs if returned to you. Shall I send them by express? It will afford me the utmost pleasure to carry out your wishes in the premises. Joining with you in enthusiastic sentiments for our restored union, and with assurances of earnest personal regard, I am, fraternally yours, Henry R. Mizner, Colonel U. S. Army, retired, Brevet Brigadier General, late Colonel 13th Michigan Volunteers."

Mrs. U. S. Grant and Mrs. Sartoris will pass the summer at Sorrento, Me.

Lieut. H. J. Hunt, 15th U. S. Inf., on four months' leave, is visiting friends at Fort Leavenworth, on his way East.

Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles was in Rome, Italy, June 8, en route to London, and called upon the Italian Minister of War.

It is said that the whole of the salary of the new American Ambassador, Col. Hay, is swallowed up by the rent of his London house—namely \$17,500.

Maj. E. H. Crowder, Judge Advocate, U. S. Army, has returned to Omaha, from a visit to his old home in Missouri, where he was called by the recent death of his father.

The graves of the Confederates buried at Camp Chase, four miles west of Columbus, Ohio, were strewn with flowers June 5, by the Union veterans of that city, with appropriate ceremonies.

Lieut. H. P. Howard, 6th U. S. Cav., was expected to report to West Point the latter part of this week for duty. While en route from Fort Leavenworth he paid a short visit to friends in Minnesota.

Mr. Andrew D. White, the new U. S. Ambassador to Germany, accompanied by Mr. George M. Fiske, Second Secretary of the Embassy, and Lieut. Henry T. Allen, 2d U. S. Cavalry, Military Attaché, arrived in Berlin June 8.

Maj. Gen. John Brooke has made an excellent selection in his third Aide-de-Camp of Capt. W. V. Richards, 16th U. S. Inf., a veteran who went to the front in 1861 as Lieutenant of the 1st U. S. Lancers, and received three brevets for gallantry.

Army officers lately visiting in New York City are Capt. F. A. Edwards, Lieut. William Chamberlaine, Capt. J. B. Goe, Capt. G. P. Cotton, Capt. O. L. Hein, Lieut. C. C. Jameson, Grand Hotel; Col. De Lancey Floyd-Jones, Park Avenue; Lieut. C. R. Noyes, Murray Hill.

Col. F. Mondragon, of the Mexican Army, accompanied by five artillery officers, started this week for France to superintend the construction of heavy cannon for the Mexican Army made from plans drawn by Col. Mondragon. The party, it is expected, will visit New York en route.

Post Q. M. Sergt. A. J. Moritz, of Boise Barracks, having been elected Commander of the Patriarche Militant, I. O. O. F., of Idaho, the "Daily Statesman," a local paper, says: "Mr. Moritz stands high in the various fraternal bodies of which he is a member, and his hosts of friends will be gratified to learn of his election to so eminent a position in Odd Fellowship."

Brig. Gen. John K. Mizner was duly retired at his own request on June 7, after a distinguished service dating from 1856, when he was graduated from West Point. He commanded the 3d Michigan Cavalry from 1862 to 1866, received three brevets for gallantry in the field, and has well earned the recent promotion and subsequent relief from the cares and toils of active duty.

The Brooklyn "Eagle" of June 6 has a very interesting illustrated account of "Life at Willets Point" professionally and socially. The account says: "The Government reservation originally comprised 150 acres, and was sold under President James Buchanan's administration by Charles Willets—from whom it derives its name—to John de Rudican, a Frenchman, for \$30,000. He soon afterward sold about half of the property to the Government for \$200,000, and by subsequent purchase the tract was made to embrace about 117 acres."

The Presidential party which went from Washington this week to Nashville, to attend the Exposition, consisted of the President, Mrs. McKinley, Mrs. Sexton (Mrs. McKinley's aunt), Medical Director N. L. Bates, U. S. N.; Mrs. Bates, Secretary Porter, Mrs. Porter, Secretary Sherman, Mrs. Sherman, Secretary Alger, Mrs. Alger, Miss Frances Alger, Postmaster General Gary, Mrs. Gary, the Misses Gary, Secretary Wilson, Miss Wilson, the Hon. H. Clay Evans, Gen. Charles H. Grosvenor, the Hon. Joseph P. Smith (director of the Bureau of American Republics), and F. C. Squires, Secretary of War Alger's private secretary.

Gen. William M. Graham, in an official order of June 1, relinquishing command of the 5th Artillery, expresses his regret in severing the pleasant relations it has been his good fortune to enjoy with the officers and enlisted men of the regiment, and says: "Always loyal to the obligations of duty and faithful to every trust the regiment has endeared itself to me, and it will always be my pride to be able to say I was once Colonel of the 5th Artillery. To the members of my staff I desire to return my grateful acknowledgment for the efficient and conscientious manner in which they have performed every duty. Regretting to separate the pleasant official and personal relations which have existed between us, I wish for them every good fortune in the future."

The arrival in Atlanta to command Fort McPherson of Col. H. C. Cook, 5th U. S. Inf., and of Mrs. Cook, has given the local press an opportunity to say many pleasant things about them. The "Constitution" says: "He comes back to a city which he once helped to destroy, and which he left the last time twenty years ago with his bride to journey away on his honeymoon. On June 5, Col. Cook and wife took a drive over several of the prominent streets. Peachtree street was the main route of the drive. Over thirty-six years ago Col. Cook walked down this avenue an officer in the ranks of the Federal Army. As the carriage passed the Leyden House, Col. Cook turned to his wife and said: 'That's a familiar building. It was the headquarters of Gen. Thomas. I remember it when the surrounding structures were small one-story frame houses.' Col. and Mrs. Cook will remain at the Aragon for several weeks. Mrs. Cook will certainly be a delightful addition to Atlanta society, as well as to the social circles of Fort McPherson."

The recent marriage at Sewickley, Pa., of Ensign Charles B. McVay, Jr., U. S. N., to Miss Edith Hartnett Reno, was a brilliant occasion. The "Sewickley Valley," a local paper, referring to the wedding says: "At 6 p. m. Mr. and Mrs. McVay left for the East on an extended bridal tour. As to the presents, gorgeously and richly beautiful: the popularity of the young people easily accounts for the myriads of gifts showered upon them. Mr. McVay, the groom, is one of the popular men of the valley. For the last two years he has been stationed here on inspection duty over the Carnegie's manufacture of armor plate. This week the bridesmaids and ushers have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles McVay, Sr. Monday, Mr. and Mrs. McVay gave a handsome dinner in honor of their son and his bride-elect, in which the bridal party and a few intimate friends were included. Tuesday, Miss Margaret Graham, of Pittsburgh, entertained the wedding party at a luncheon at Hotel Lincoln, chaperoned by her mother, Mrs. Nettie McKee Graham. Tuesday evening Miss Reno gave a beautiful dinner at her father's residence, Beaver street. The groom's mementoes to his usher were pearl scarf pins. Mr. McVay gave his bride a magnificent diamond crescent."

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, June 2, 1897.

On Wednesday evening, May 26, the Association of Military Surgeons, holding their seventh annual convention, in the City of Columbus, were tendered a reception by the ladies and officers of the post, which was a delightful success in every particular, being the most notable social event of the year. The distinguished military officers from all parts of the country, the representative civilians of Columbus, who comprised the guests, gave the reception an importance and distinction beyond that of any recent social event. The Administration Building, in which the ceremony was held, was tastefully decorated throughout with flowers, potted plants, bunting and the national colors. The stairs leading to the reception and dancing room was draped with bunting and a large banner emblematic of the association. The large room which was set aside for the reception was particularly attractive in its furnishings and decorations, and it was here that the guests were received until 9:30 by the reception committee, consisting of Col. and Mrs. Poland, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Waters, Lieut. and Mrs. Wren. All the officers and ladies of the post were present. Officers were in full dress uniform. The gold braid, the bright gilt buttons, the shining side arms, the gorgeous helmets, glittered in pleasing harmony among the bright hues of the pretty evening gowns of the ladies. At 9:30 the strains of the 17th Infantry Orchestra drew the guests to the north room, where dancing was indulged in until the hour for departure. Light refreshments were served continuously during the evening. It is estimated that over 400 guests were in attendance, among which were:

Governor and Mrs. Asa S. Bushnell, Mayor and Mrs. S. L. Black, Gen. and Mrs. H. A. Axline, Gen. and Mrs. Wright, Gen. Allen, of Minnesota; Gen. and Mrs. Rice and the Misses Rice, Surg. Gen. Oliver, of the Eng. Army; Surg. Gen. Senn, of Illinois; Surg. Gen. Byers, of Wisconsin; Commiss. A. L. Gihon and Wise, of the U. S. Navy; Surg. Gen. Warfield, of Maryland; Surgeon General Priestly, of Iowa; Colonel and Mrs. J. H. Bradford and Miss Bradford, Colonel and Mrs. Kennedy, Colonel Briggs, of New York; Col. Almy, of Connecticut; Maj. W. L. Wilson, of Rhode Island; Lieut. Col. C. H. French, of Pawtucket, R. I.

Those in charge of arrangements for the reception were: Arrangements—Lieut. Col. W. E. Waters, M. D.; Capt. L. M. O'Brien, 17th Inf.; Capt. J. M. Burns, 17th Inf.; Capt. B. L. Ten Eyck, M. D.; 1st Lieut. C. D. Clay, 17th Inf. Invitations—Capt. J. E. Pilcher, M. D.; Capt. W. A. Mann, 17th Inf.; 2d Lieut. D. P. Cordray, 17th Inf. Decorations and Music—1st Lieut. W. C. Wren, 17th Inf.; 2d Lieut. B. F. Hardaway, 17th Inf.; 2d Lieut. D. M. Michie, 17th Inf.; 2d Lieut. H. R. Ferry, 17th Inf.

FORT KEOGH.

May 31, 1897.

Lieut. F. Whitman is at present at Camp Merritt, accompanied by his wife, 2d Lieut. Brown, recently promoted from Sergeant 5th Art., has reported at this arison and been assigned to Co. H. Capt. E. K. Webster is in St. Paul on sick leave. Capt. and Mrs. W. A. Shunk, 8th Cav., have returned from their extended visit in Chicago very much improved in health.

The last month has been spent by the troops at this garrison in the solution of problems in military tactics. Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Miles have returned from their honeymoon and are at present the guests of the bride's parents, Chaplain and Mrs. I. N. Ritner. Miss E. Kinzie has started a new mess at this garrison. Chaplain I. N. Ritner has been seriously ill, but is now convalescent. Saturday, 29th ult., telegraphic orders were received by Maj. J. H. Smith, commanding this garrison, from Department Dakota Headquarters, directing him to send Troop A, 8th Cavalry, and one company of 2d Infantry to Lame Deer, Northern Cheyenne Indian reservation, by forced marches. Within two hours Co. E, Capt. Kenzie, Lieuts. Pickering and Lutz, and Troop A, Lieuts. Morgan and Brown, were on the road. The troops expected to reach Lame Deer in four or five days, a distance of 90 miles over the bad lands. It is understood that they are sent to suppress an incipient rebellion among the Cheyennes. An Indian killed a herder, and this has caused all of the ranchmen in that vicinity to band together for revenge. Little trouble is anticipated. Two troops of 10th Cavalry from Custer are at Lame Deer now. Lieut. Brookfield left Wednesday, June 2, with the regular detachment of fifteen men, for Lame Deer.

Col. J. C. Bates is at present in Washington. Capt. W. A. Shunk is on sick report. Dr. Brewer accompanied the troops in the field. Elaborate Decoration Day exercises were held here, Monday, May 31.

ANGEL ISLAND, CAL.

May 25, 1897.

It seems a little peculiar that artillery should be stationed at this post. No guns are mounted here, save the one small light artillery piece, used for morning and evening gun. Why not remount some of the old smoothbore guns that have been lying here for years, so that we could have some sort of artillery drill for recruits. As it is, the whole command must go to the Presidio or Fort Point for drill, which we are doing at present, leaving the island on the Government steamer McDowell at 8:40 A. M., returning at 6 P. M., necessitating a cold lunch instead of a hot dinner, causing no little of the "soldier growl."

There has been so much fog recently at the Golden Gate that although going every day, very little firing could be done. Yesterday was a clear day and some good work was accomplished, more firing than during the two weeks previous.

The command would be quite content on Angel Island were there two or three good batteries of modern guns, and if we are to remain may the day be hastened when this talked of project shall be brought about.

At last the excavations for the foundation of our new sea wall are being made. Our water front presents a ragged appearance and it will be a great relief when the wall is completed and the rubbish cleared away once more.

In the meantime the other improvements of the garrison are going steadily on, and if our Quartermaster can be backed up in his spirit of enterprise this will become quite a new post; indeed the change already made is very marked.

On the occasion of the retirement of Col. Bainbridge from the regiment, the enlisted men showed their esteem for him by presenting him with a beautiful gold-headed ebony cane. The non-commissioned officers were

appointed a committee to make the presentation. Both the men and the Colonel were deeply affected, so that it was with difficulty that the speeches were made. A beautiful serenade was rendered by the Regimental Band, after which the boys made the welkin ring with their cheers for their retiring commander.

The officers of the regiment were not to be outdone by the men and presented the Colonel with a solid silver salad bowl, purchased at Shreve & Co., San Francisco. It is a thing of beauty and will undoubtedly be a joy forever to the Colonel, not simply for its intrinsic value, but as a mark of the esteem in which he is held in the regiment. The Colonel and his family are much missed in the garrison. They have rented a fine residence on one of the beautiful parks in San Francisco and are pleasantly settled. Our genial Adjutant and his good wife are being favored with a visit by a young lady friend, Miss Lydia Swayne, of St. Augustine, Fla. She is the daughter of Judge Swayne.

Chaplain Macomber and family are entertaining friends from San Jose. Charles Pope, son of Maj. Pope, our Post Surgeon, is to graduate from Stanford University this week. The Major and wife have gone down to witness the event. We wish Charles much joy. He is a promising young man and has a bright future before him.

FORT ASSINNIBOINE.

June 3, 1897.

The 10th Cavalry is about to have assigned to it the third Colonel it has had since its organization in 1866. Gen. Grierson was the Colonel from the organization of the regiment until 1890, when Gen. Mizner was promoted to it and remained in command until his recent promotion.

When the telegram came announcing Gen. Mizner's nomination there was much rejoicing and he was the recipient of many congratulations. That evening he invited all the officers and ladies of the post to meet at his house and drink a glass of wine with him.

Gen. and Mrs. Mizner had been at the post only a few days, having recently returned from their trip abroad. Upon their return they were tendered a large reception and several dinners have since been given in their honor.

2d Lieut. H. C. Whitehead, formerly attached to the 10th Cavalry, but promoted to the 10th, has joined for duty.

Mr. and Mrs. McCulloch, who make their home here in the summer, have recently returned from the East, where they spent the winter. Mr. McCulloch's sister, Miss Blanchard, is with them, and will probably spend the summer here.

Miss Tilton, daughter of Col. Tilton, Chief Surgeon of the Department, is the guest of Maj. and Mrs. Wint.

Lieut. J. J. Pershing was recently at the post but has again left; this time for duty at West Point.

Mr. George Scribner, of Louisville, Ky., a cousin of Mrs. Barnum's, is to spend the summer with Lieut. and Mrs. Wint.

We are anxiously waiting for the new firing regulations so as to be able to commence target practice.

Everyone is busy these days; the officers with drills, getting ready for target practice, minor operations of war, etc. Leisure time is devoted to polo and tennis. Three afternoons a week the young officers have games with Lieut. Col. Baldwin for umpire. Many ladies go out to see the games and all seem much interested.

A tennis tournament is in progress and has developed a good deal of interest in the game. A committee of three consisting of Lieuts. Fleming and Miller and Mrs. Wint, are arranging the details.

Miss Amelia Ritzius has returned from quite a lengthy visit at Fort Missoula and is again with her parents, Capt. and Mrs. Ritzius.

UNCLE SAM'S BOYS PAY TONGANOXIE A VISIT.

(From the Tonganoxie, Kansas, "Sentinel." May 28.

By way of a drill and to afford the cavalrymen a more direct idea and experience as to the life of the soldier in actual duty in the field, last Monday, by order of the commanding General at Fort Leavenworth, about 250 mounted cavalrymen, with several ambulance wagons, well loaded with provisions, feed for the horses, etc., started out for a three days' and nights' round in Leavenworth county, sleeping in their tents each night at the stopping points. The first place reached was Fairmount, where they stayed Monday night. Tuesday, after ten o'clock, they reached Tonganoxic, repairing at once to the Hollingsworth grove, just north of the Northwestern depot, where they camped Tuesday night. The men were all in the best of spirits and seemed greatly to enjoy the "outing," while the horses were in fine trim and spirited. Entering the town and filing through Main street, they were objects of great interest, everybody being on tip-toe to see the "singer boys." Arranging their camping affairs and attending to their horses, many of the men sauntered through the town, viewing the city and its many important advantages as a place of residence and general business; and it was the general remark that they were not only a fine-looking, robust body of men, but very respectful, orderly and mannerly in their deportment. Discipline being a prime essential in rounding out and development of human character and order in all human affairs, we see it well exemplified in the garrison, where the young man who volunteers for a period of three or five years is necessitated to conform to certain strict and necessary rules and regulations. Though perhaps previously unused to rules so strict and regular, he soon learns to conform, and thus, during periods of peace when the young volunteer returns home at the expiration of his term of service, it is generally observed that he has been greatly improved in deportment and manliness of character as well as habits of regularity, whatever their avocation or after business pursuit.

Uncle Sam's boys should always stand first in point of respectful gentility and manliness of character, for it is "Discipline," in unison with true "Education," "that forms the common mind" of even the most dissolute and wayward.

At an early hour Wednesday morning, the bugle sounding, all was soon in readiness for a march to the next point for a night's stay, and by eight o'clock, two-and-two, all equipped, and mounted on their spirited, neatly groomed horses, they were again filing through Main street, northward, past the "Sentinel" office, on their way to Jarbalo, forming a line several squares in length, the ambulance wagons bringing up the rear, and all in the most perfect order.

Yes, Uncle Sam's boys are always in readiness. The drill, the "outing" march and the discipline of the fort give to them power and ability for service and national defense that no attacking or invading Army could long withstand. To be in readiness, should the tocsin of war be sounded from any point, is a national duty.

FORT CROOK, NEB.

Fort Crook, June 3, 1897.

Capt. Jno. G. Ballance leaves Fort Crook, Neb., for college duty in Illinois, Saturday, June 5. Capt. Hiram H. Ketchum, 22d Inf., expects to make an extended tour abroad shortly. Capt. B. C. Lockwood will rejoin his regiment at Fort Crook, July 1, 1897. Capt. Theo. Mosher will, it is expected, rejoin at Fort Crook, Neb., early in July, after an absence of four years in Washington City, as Adjt. Gen., Dist. Nat. Guard. Capt. J. Mc. A. Webster has left Chicago, where he has been undergoing treatment at the Chicago Hospital. His general health is good and he will spend the summer at Mackinac, Mich., at his home. Capt. Webster has been unable to perform duty for over two years and it is expected that he will shortly be ordered before a retiring board. Lieut. H. Clement goes to Leavenworth for instruction in September. Lieut. Clement will take a leave and visit his home during the summer. Lieut. E. O. C. Ord relieved Lieut. Clement and has taken charge of the high-school cadets of Omaha. Maj. F. Clarke, U. S. A., retired, formerly of 22d Inf., is spending the spring with Capt. F. B. Jones, 2d Inf., his son-in-law. 2d Lieut. Hamilton has returned from his leave spent in St. Augustine, Fla., entirely recovered from the effects of his last winter attack of the grip.

On Monday, the 7th inst., a majority of the officers will, it is expected, join the Knights of Akbar, at Omaha, and ride the goat. The knights will send a special train from Omaha to Crook for their benefit.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

The inspector has been here, and kept matters lively. Wednesday morning, full dress review, reception of standards, inspection and regimental drill. Thursday morning, review in heavy marching order, regimental drill and squadron drill. Thursday afternoon, minor tactics, posting of outpost, and Cossack posts, attack and defense of a position. Friday morning, troop drills. Friday afternoon, riding school drill in the open. Saturday morning, signal drill. Wednesday evening the band serenaded Lieut. Rivers, the new Adjutant; Friday evening, Lieut. West, the retiring Adjutant. It is generally supposed that all the 3d will be concentrated at Fort Ethan Allen and Plattsburgh Barracks, and that this post will be one composed of an infantry regiment, two troops of cavalry, and a battery of artillery, and the post built up. The character of the country, unless sink holes are filled, costing thousands of dollars, seems to preclude cavalry, which require extensive grounds, for its use. The station is a popular one for young officers, with its proximity to the delightful society of St. Louis, but this fact is not considered in stationing troops to the best advantage in a military way. The Major General commanding the Department is expected next week, but with the absence of a band masters will not be lively, as they might otherwise be. Who is to be Commanding Officer is a question, and one of interest to all.

FORT BLISS, TEXAS.

Capt. Augur, 5th Cav., has just received his promotion to Major of the 4th. While his friends here congratulate him on his accession of a higher rank, they regret to see him and his charming family leave the post. They have only been here a little over a year, but have made many friends during their sojourn at Bliss. May good luck go with them to other climes.

Lieut. McClure and Lieut. Grubbs returned this week from field duty in connection with the correcting of some maps made some little time ago.

Invitations are out for a hop this week, to be given as a farewell hop to Lieut. Moore and Miss Baldwin, whose marriage takes place June 7.

Col. Van Valzah received orders from the War Department to assist in every way possible the people of El Paso whose homes were demolished in the recent flood. Tents, beds, etc., were loaned to the Americans. Quite a large number of Mexicans are being housed at old Fort Bliss. During the height of the flood several soldiers, whose names were not learned, who were in town at the time, very bravely went into the water and assisted quite materially in saving property and several small children who had been overlooked or thought to be in a place of safety when the rush of water came.

The El Paso baseball team played the post team on the fort grounds this last week, which resulted in a decided victory for the post, the score being 23 to 5.

The G. A. R. veterans, through the kindness of Col. Van Valzah, got permission for a firing squad and several buglers to assist them in their ceremonies in El Paso on Decoration Day.

The Yaqui Indians of Sonora, Mexico, who made the raid on the Custom House at Nogales, Ariz., last year, and who have caused the Mexican Government no end of trouble, expense and killing of their soldiers, have at last been prevailed upon to sign a treaty of peace. They are to take lands in severally, yielding title to the Mexican Government for the remainder of the Yaqui Valley.

Mr. Chris Augur and Lieut. McBroom were on the committee giving the ball to the High School graduates this week in El Paso.

Just after the close of the Crimean War, an Irishman drove two officers of the Horse Guards, and on receiving the legal shilling, regarded it with surprise, and then exclaimed with fervor: "Well, all I say is d—n the Imp'r of Roosha." The officers paused, and again the cabman exclaimed: "Yes, indeed! D—n the Imp'r of Roosha!" "Why do you say that, my man?" incautiously asked one of the officers; "Why do you curse the Emperor of Russia?" The reply was prompt and crushing, "Because he's killed off all the gentlemen in the British Army!"

The German artillery has now, says the London "Daily News," been fully provided with the new quick-firing guns. The members of the Reichstag, without even the exception of the Socialists, have all kept this matter secret, although the new artillery means an expenditure of nearly £10,000,000. A battery of these new cannons can fire sixty shots a minute, and have a range of over five miles. The new gun is provided with an appliance to prevent the recoil.

I once asked a friend who had fought all through the war if he had ever killed a man that he positively knew of. "Yes," said he, remorsefully, "one. At Bull Run I ran at the first fire. A rebel chased me for ten miles, and was then so exhausted that he dropped dead."

THE ARMY.

R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.
GEO. D. MEIKLEJOHN, Assistant Secretary.

CIRCULAR 12, JUNE 4, 1897. W. D. A. G. O.

The following rules governing the examination of commissary sergeants under paragraph 96 of the Regulations are published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Commissary sergeants are appointed from sergeants in the line who have served at least five years in the Army, including three years as non-commissioned officers, and usually from those who are less than forty-five years of age.

Prior to examination, the board convened in accordance with paragraph 94 of the Regulations will obtain from the medical officer the certificate required by paragraph 95 of the Regulations, and from the Commissary General of Subsistence the original application of the candidate and accompanying papers, if any, on file in his office, to accompany the report of the board.

Examination.

The order of examination will be as follows:
The candidate will be required to write a letter to the examining board, giving the date of his birth; the State of which he is a citizen; the experience he has had in subsistence duties; his educational advantages; the fact whether married or single, and, if married, the number of children he has, if any. He will be required to establish to the board his good character for integrity, intelligence and temperance, and if during his service he has been reduced in grade he will state the cause therefor.

Written questions, ten in number, upon each of the following subjects will be propounded to the candidate, and answered by him in writing, viz.: Subsistence Regulations; Subsistence Manual; General Regulations; Arithmetic.

To show proficiency in the preparation of papers, a complete return of subsistence stores, a complete return of subsistence property, and a complete account current will be prepared and submitted by the candidate.

Written examinations and preparation of returns, accounts, etc., will be in the presence of one or more members of the board and without recourse to books, memoranda or other sources of assistance not supplied by the board. The candidate must enter all his work in ink upon the examination sheets, and will enter at the head of the first sheet on each subject the time when he began and the time when he finished work on the subject.

Proficiency in penmanship and orthography will be shown by the examination papers submitted. General education will be shown by oral inquiries addressed to the candidate in the presence of the whole board, upon such subjects as it may decide to be advisable, but such questions should generally be confined to the subjects which the candidate has, in his letter, claimed to have received instruction in or to have studied.

The efficiency of the candidate will be determined in the following manner: Each member of the board, independent of the other members, will examine the written answers and make a memorandum, separate from the papers, of the value which he gives to each answer, estimated on a scale of 100. The sum of the several values thus given to a particular answer by the members of the board, divided by the number of members, will give the mark of the board for that answer. The sum of all these marks for a given subject, divided by the number of questions in the subject, will give the mark of the board upon that subject. Marks for penmanship, orthography, and general education will be based upon the examination papers and such oral inquiries as may be propounded by the board.

The following relative weights will be given to subjects: Subsistence Regulations, 3; Subsistence Manual, 3; General Regulations, 3; Arithmetic, 3; Preparation of Papers, 2; Penmanship, 2; Orthography, 2; and General Education, 2.

The subject marks will be multiplied by their relative weights, the sum of these products will be divided by the sum of the relative weights of all the subjects, and the general average resulting will show the efficiency of the candidate.

A summary of the markings of the board, and a statement of the age, physical condition and general fitness of the candidate to perform the duties of a commissary sergeant, etc., will be embraced in the record of proceedings in each case, according to the following form:

Summary of Markings.

SUBJECTS.	Marks of the board.	Products of marks by weight.	Relative weights.
Subsistence Regulations	85	3	255
Subsistence Manual	75	3	225
General Regulations	62	3	186
Arithmetic	98	3	294
Preparation of papers	80	2	160
Penmanship	85	2	170
Orthography	89	2	178
General Education	79	2	158
Totals	20	1,626	

81.3

General average Age Married or single Number of children Physical condition General fitness to perform duties of commissary sergeant

Reports of proceedings of examining boards will be forwarded through proper channels to the Adjutant General of the Army.

By order of the Acting Secretary of War:

GEO. D. RUGGLES, Adj't. Gen.

W. D. A. G. O. JUNE 1, 1897.

Appointments, promotions, retirements, etc., of commissioned officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant General's Office during the two weeks ending Saturday, May 29, 1897.

Appointments.

General Officers.

Brig. Gen. Zenas R. Bliss, to be Major General, May 14, 1897, vice Forsyth, retired from active service.

Brig. Gen. John R. Brooke, to be Major General, May 22, 1897, vice Bliss, retired from active service.

Appointments and Assignments.

Infantry Arm.

Candidate Sergt. Ira L. Reeves, Co. B, 4th Inf., to be 2d Lieutenant, April 19, 1897, vice Lyon, 17th Inf., promoted, to the 17th Infantry.

Candidate Corp. Edward S. Walton, Co. F, 15th Inf., to be 2d Lieutenant, April 19, 1897, vice Moore, 18th Inf., promoted, to the 18th Infantry.

Candidate Sergt. Alfred T. Smith, Co. H, 6th Inf., to be 2d Lieutenant, May 3, 1897, vice Uline, 12th Inf., promoted, to the 21st Infantry.

Promotions.

Medical Department.

Lieut. Col. William H. Forwood, Deputy Surg. Gen., to be Assistant Surgeon General, with the rank of Colo-

nel, May 3, 1897, vice Alexander, retired from active service.

Maj. Charles Smart, Surg., to be Deputy Surgeon General, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, May 3, 1897, vice Forwood, promoted.

Capt. Aaron H. Appel, Asst. Surg., to be Surgeon, with the rank of Major, May 3, 1897, vice Smart, promoted. Promotions and Assignments.

Artillery Arm.

Lieut. Col. Marcus P. Miller, 1st Art., to be Colonel, April 30, 1897, vice Bainbridge, 3d Art., retired from active service, to the 3d Artillery.

Maj. Jacob B. Rawles, 4th Art., to be Lieutenant Colonel, April 30, 1897, vice Miller, 1st Art., promoted, to the 1st Artillery.

Capt. Lewis Smith, 3d Art., to be Major, April 30, 1897, vice Rawles, 4th Art., promoted, to the 4th Artillery.

1st Lieut. Charles W. Hobbs, 3d Art., to be Captain, April 30, 1897, vice Smith, 3d Art., promoted, to the 3d Artillery.

2d Lieut. Delamere Skerrett, 5th Art., to be 1st Lieutenant, April 30, 1897, vice Hobbs, 3d Art., promoted, to the 3d Artillery.

Additional 2d Lieut. Clarence H. McNeal, 1st Art., to the vacancy of 2d Lieutenant, 5th Artillery, April 28, 1897, with rank from June 12, 1896, vice Joyes, who resigns his line commission on accepting commission as 1st Lieutenant in the Ordnance Department.

Additional 2d Lieut. Joseph P. Tracy, 1st Art., to the vacancy of 2d Lieutenant, 5th Artillery, April 30, 1896, with rank from June 12, 1896, vice Skerrett, promoted.

Infantry Arm.

Lieut. Col. Henry C. Cook, 4th Inf., to be Colonel, April 17, 1897, vice Kellogg, 5th Inf., deceased, to the 5th Infantry.

Lieut. Col. Jacob Kline, 9th Inf., to be Colonel, April 30, 1897, vice Jewett, 21st Inf., deceased, to the 21st Infantry.

Maj. Augustus H. Bainbridge, 10th Inf., to be Lieutenant Colonel, April 17, 1897, vice Cook, 4th Inf., promoted, to the 4th Infantry.

Capt. Richard I. Eskridge, 23d Inf., to be Major, April 17, 1897, vice Bainbridge, 10th Inf., promoted, to the 10th Infantry.

Capt. Erasmus C. Gilbreath, 11th Inf., to be Major, April 30, 1897, vice Ewers, 9th Inf., promoted, to the 9th Infantry.

1st Lieut. Arthur C. Ducat, 24th Inf., to be Captain, April 17, 1897, vice Morgan, 24th Inf., retired from active service, to the 24th Infantry.

1st Lieut. Stephen O'Connor, 23d Inf., to be Captain, April 17, 1897, vice Eskridge, 23d Inf., promoted, to the 23d Infantry.

1st Lieut. Pierce M. B. Travis, 11th Inf., to be Captain, April 30, 1897, vice Gilbreath, promoted, to the 11th Infantry.

2d Lieut. Henry G. Lyon, 17th Inf., to be 1st Lieutenant, April 17, 1897, vice Ducat, 24th Inf., promoted, to the 24th Infantry.

2d Lieut. George D. Moore, 18th Inf., to be 1st Lieutenant, April 17, 1897, vice O'Connor, 23d Inf., promoted, to the 23d Infantry.

2d Lieut. Willis Uline, 12th Inf., to be 1st Lieutenant April 30, 1897, vice Travis, 11th Inf., promoted to the 11th Infantry.

Retirement.

At his own request, having served over 40 years, act of June 30, 1882.

Maj. Gen. Zenas R. Bliss, May 22, 1897.

Commissions vacated by new appointments.

By Maj. Gen. Zenas R. Bliss, his commission as Brigadier General, May 21, 1897.

By Maj. Gen. John R. Brooke, his commission as Brigadier General, May 21, 1897.

Transfers.

Infantry Arm.

Maj. George W. Davis, from the 11th Infantry, to the 9th Infantry, May 29, 1897, vice Gilbreath, transferred to the 11th Infantry.

Maj. Erasmus C. Gilbreath, from the 9th Infantry to the 11th Infantry, May 29, 1897, vice Davis, transferred to the 9th Infantry.

1st Lieut. John C. Gregg, from the 18th Infantry to the 4th Infantry, May 24, 1897, vice Lowe, transferred to the 18th Infantry.

1st Lieut. Percival G. Lowe, from the 4th Infantry to the 18th Infantry, May 24, 1897, vice Gregg, transferred to the 4th Infantry.

Casualties.

Capt. William Badger (retired), died May 11, 1897, at Jamaica Plain, Boston, Massachusetts.

1st Lieut. John W. Joyes, Ord. Dept., resigned his commission at 2d Lieutenant, 5th Artillery, only, April 28, 1897.

GEO. D. RUGGLES, A. G.

G. O. 34, JUNE 3, 1897. W. D. A. G. O.

The following order is published for the information of all concerned:

War Department, Washington, June 3, 1897.

By direction of the President, the following change in, and assignment to, command are ordered:

1. Brig. Gen. James F. Wade is relieved from the command of the Department of Texas, and assigned to the command of the Department of Dakota, Headquarters St. Paul, Minn.

2. Brig. Gen. William M. Graham is assigned to the command of the Department of Texas, Headquarters San Antonio, Texas.

The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service.

G. D. MEIKLEJOHN,

Acting Secretary of War.

GEO. D. RUGGLES, A. G.

W. D. A. G. O. JUNE 7, 1897.

Appointments, promotions, etc., of commissioned officers, recorded in the Adjutant General's Office during the week ending Saturday, June 5, 1897.

Appointments.

Col. James F. Wade, 5th Cav., to be Brigadier General, May 26, 1897, vice Forsyth, who vacated commission on accepting that of Major General.

Col. John K. Mizner, 10th Cav., to be Brigadier General, May 26, 1897, vice Bliss, who vacated commission on accepting that of Major General.

Col. William M. Graham, 5th Art., to be Brigadier General, May 26, 1897, vice Brooke, who vacated commission on accepting that of Major General.

Retirement.

By operation of law, section 1, act of June 30, 1882.

Capt. Henry Romeyn, 5th Inf., June 1, 1897.

Commissions vacated by new appointment.

By Brig. Gen. James F. Wade, his commission as Colonel, 5th Cav., June 2, 1897.

By Brig. Gen. John K. Mizner, his commission as Colonel, 10th Cav., June 1, 1897.

By Brig. Gen. William M. Graham, his commission as Colonel, 5th Art., June 1, 1897.

GEO. D. RUGGLES, A. G.

G. O. 15, MAY 28, 1897, DEPARTMENT COLUMBIA.

Maj. Thomas H. Barry, Asst. Adjt. Gen., is designated to perform the duties of Inspector of Small Arms Practice at headquarters, Department of Columbia, and will receive to 1st Lieut. John L. Schon, 20th Inf., for all public property pertaining to that office.

G. O. 35, JUNE 4, 1897. W. D. A. G. O.

The following order is published for the information of all concerned:

War Department, Washington, June 4, 1897.

By direction of the President, Col. Samuel Ovenshine, 23d Inf., is assigned to the command of the Department of Texas from the date upon which Brig. Gen. James F. Wade shall relinquish it until Brig. Gen. William M. Graham shall assume it. Col. Ovenshine will proceed to San Antonio, Texas, accordingly, and, on the completion of this duty, will return to his proper station.

The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service.

G. D. MEIKLEJOHN,

Acting Secretary of War.

GEO. D. RUGGLES, A. G.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. John K. Mizner, having served more than forty years as a commissioned officer of the Army, is retired from active service this date, at his own request, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 30, 1882. (H. Q. A., June 7.)

STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

Post. Q. M. Sergt. John T. Barber, U. S. A., having been tried by a general court martial convened at Fort Sill, O. T., and found not guilty of desertion, was acquitted. The acquittal is approved. In approving this case the reviewing authority has to remark that the methods of conducting the business of the Quartermaster's Department at Fort Sill, O. T., as developed in the trial of this case, cannot be too strongly condemned. If due diligence had been exercised by the proper officials and the responsibility for the shortage of property discovered placed where it properly belonged, this soldier would not have come to this trouble and been retained in the service beyond the term of his enlistment and the government put to the useless expense of his trial. Final statements dated on the day this order is received at the post, on which will be noted the cause of his retention in service beyond the term of his enlistment, setting forth the fact of his acquittal. (S. O. 98, D. M., June 1.)

Payment of troops for the muster of May 31 will be made by Col. George W. Candee, Chief Paymr., at Forts Thomas, Wayne and Brady, Rock Island Arsenal, Indianapolis Arsenal, and any troops temporarily absent; by Maj. George W. Baird, Paymr., at Forts Sheridan, Leavenworth and Reno, and Columbus Barracks, and any troops temporarily absent; by Maj. Charles McClure, Paymr., at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Forts Logan H. Roots, Riley and Sill, Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis Powder Depot, and any troops temporarily absent. (S. O. 98, D. M., June 1.)

The leave granted Maj. Henry Lippincott, Surg., is extended five days (S. O. 98, D. D., June 1.)

Post. Q. M. Sergt. D. Tuttle will proceed to Watertown, N. Y., on public business. (Madison Barracks, June 2.)

Capt. James B. Aleshire, Asst. Q. M., will proceed from Chicago, Ill., to Lathrop, Mo., pertaining to the inspection of horses for the cavalry and artillery of the Army. (H. Q. A., June 5.)

Acting Hospital Steward Frank J. Harvey, will proceed from Fort Wadsworth to Madison Barracks, and report for temporary duty during the absence of Acting Hospital Steward Walter Newburn, Jr. (S. O. 131, D. E., June 4.)

Capt. David A. Lyle, Ord. Dept., will proceed to the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, Sandy Hook, New Jersey, on official business pertaining to the test of 10-inch A. P. shot, at such time as they may be ready for ballistic test, and, on completion thereof, will return to his proper station. (H. Q. A., June 7.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or before June 30, 1897, is granted Maj. Henry B. Osgood, Commy. Sub. He will retain station at Boston, Mass., until the expiration of this leave, and will then proceed to comply with paragraph 1, S. O. 60, March 15, 1897. (H. Q. A., June 7.)

Ord. Sergt. Philip Powers is detailed assistant to the Range Officer. (Fort Niagara, June 6.)

Commy. Sergt. Andrew J. Merrill (appointed June 4, 1897, from 1st Sergeant, Co. F, 17th Inf.), now at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, to Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., to relieve Commy. Sergt. Henry Rodgers. Sergt. Rodgers, when thus relieved, to Fort Missoula, Mont. (H. Q. A., June 9.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Pay Department are ordered: Maj. John L. Bullis, Paymr., from duty in the office of the Paymaster General of the Army, Washington, D. C., to San Antonio, Tex. Maj. John P. Baker, Paymr., from duty in the Department of Texas, to St. Louis, Mo. Maj. Charles McClure, Paymr., from duty at St. Louis, Mo., to Chicago, Ill. Maj. George W. Baird, Paymr., from duty in the Department of the Missouri, to Washington, D. C., for duty. (H. Q. A., June 9.)

Capt. George B. Davis, C. S., will proceed to El Paso, Tex., for the duty of purchasing and distributing subsistence stores for the relief of destitute persons in the district overflowed by the Rio Grande in the vicinity of El Paso. (H. Q. A., June 9.)

Capt. David A. Lyle, Ord. Dept., will make not to exceed four visits per month during the months of June and July, 1897, to the works of the American Steel Casting Company, Thurlow, Pa., pertaining to the procurement of steel castings for disappearing gun carriages. (H. Q. A., June 8.)

Capt. Sidney E. Stuart, Ord. Dept., will proceed to the works of

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Charles E. L. B. Davis will relieve Capt. Cassius E. Gillette of the duties now in his charge on or before July 7, 1897, and perform them in addition to his present duties. Capt. Gillette will take station at Savannah, Ga., and relieve Capt. Oberlin M. Carter on or before July 17, 1897. 1st Lieut. James J. Meyler will be relieved from duty under the immediate orders of Capt. Gillette and will report by letter to Maj. Davis for duty under his immediate orders. (H. Q. A., June 8.) Hosp. Stew. Jacob Martin, now at Fort Crook, Neb., is transferred to New York City, N. Y. (H. Q. A., June 8.)

Hosp. Stew. Edward J. Wagnitz, now at Fort Sheridan, Ill., is transferred to Fort Crook, Neb., for duty. (H. Q. A., June 8.)

Lieut. Col. Henry W. Lawton, Ipr. Gen., Southern District, will exchange station from Santa Fe, N. M., to Los Angeles, Cal., the office of the Southern Inspection District having been transferred to Los Angeles. (H. Q. A., June 10.)

CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

2d CAVALRY.—COLONEL GEORGE G. HUNTT.

The leave granted Lieut. Col. Henry E. Noyes, 2d Cav., is extended two months and fifteen days. (H. Q. A., June 8.)

2d CAVALRY.—COL. ANSON MILLS.

The leave for seven days granted 2d Lieut. Julius T. Conrad, 3d Cav., is extended twenty-three days. (S. O. 99, D. M., June 2.)

Sergt. Albert Sepron, E, 3d Cav., is detailed Post Sergeant Major. (Fort Ethan Allen, June 5.)

Lieut. W. D. Chitty, 3d Cav., is appointed Engineer Officer. (Fort Ethan Allen, June 7.)

Gen. Henry, Lieut. Rivers, Adjt. 3d Cav., Non-commissioned Staff, band and headquarters, left Jefferson Barracks, June 7, for Fort Ethan Allen.

Lieut. L. C. Andrews, 3d Cav., left Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., June 10, on leave, and has for present address Seneca Falls, N. Y.

4th CAVALRY.—COL. CHAS. E. COMPTON.

Leave for one month and four days, to take effect Sept. 1, 1897, is granted 2d Lieut. James H. Reeves, 4th Cav. (H. Q. A., June 7.)

5th CAVALRY.—COL. HENRY E. NOYES.

1st Lieut. Lester W. Cornish, 5th Cav., is detailed as Judge Advocate of the G. C. M., appointed to meet at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., vice 1st Lieut. John M. Jenkins, 5th Cav., relieved. (S. O. 61, D. T., June 7.)

1st Lieut. George W. Read, 5th Cav., is announced as Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier General Wade, commanding Department of Texas. (G. O. 9, D. T., June 5.)

6th CAVALRY.—COL. SAMUEL S. SUMNER.

1st Lieut. Chas. D. Rhodes, 6th Cav., is appointed Ensign Officer, Signal Officer and Police Officer. (Fort Myer, June 6.)

Maj. T. C. Lebo and Capt. H. P. Kingsbury, 6th Cav., will proceed to Aldie, Va., in connection with selection of a target range, etc. (Fort Myer, June 4.)

Lance Corp. R. W. Clark, E, 6th Cav., has been appointed Corporal.

1st Lieut. H. G. Gallagher, 6th Cav., is detailed Signal Officer. (Fort Myer, June 8.)

7th CAVALRY.—COL. EDWIN V. SUMNER.

2d Lieut. John O'Shea, 7th Cav., will proceed from Fort Huachuca, A. T., to Fort Bayard, N. M., for duty with the squadron of the 7th Cavalry at the last named post. (S. O. 41, D. C., June 1.)

8th CAVALRY.—COL. CALED H. CARLTON.

2d Lieut. Alexander M. Davis, 8th Cav., is detailed as a member of the general court martial convened by paragraph 5, S. O. 51, c. s., Department Platte, in the place of 2d Lieut. George T. Summerlin, 8th Cav., relieved. (S. O. 58, D. P., June 1.)

10th CAVALRY.—COL. GUY V. HENRY.

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about July 1, 1897, is granted 2d Lieut. Frank A. Barton, 10th Cav. (H. Q. A., June 4.)

2d Lieut. Richard L. Livermore, 10th Cav., will report in person to Lieut. Col. Joseph T. Haskell, 17th Inf., president of the examining board appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Nov. 28, 1896, from this office, at such time as he may be required by the board for examination as to his fitness for promotion. (H. Q. A., June 4.)

1st ARTILLERY.—COL. ROYAL T. FRANK.

Lieut. Col. Jacob B. Rawles, 1st Art., having reported, is assigned to St. Francis Barracks, Fla., for station. (S. O. 131, D. E., June 4.)

Leave for 7 days is granted 1st Lieut. John Pope, 1st Art. (Jackson Barracks, June 1.)

Leave for two days is granted 1st Lieut. J. L. Hayden, 1st Art. (Fort Monroe, June 3.)

1st Lieut. C. J. Bailey, 1st Art., will report to Capt. D. L. Brainard, C. S., for temporary duty. (Jackson Barracks, May 27.)

2d ARTILLERY.—COL. ALEX. S. H. PENNINGTON.

Leave for seven days is granted 1st Lieut. M. G. Zalinski, 2d Art. (Fort Adams, June 4.)

Leave for seven days is granted 1st Lieut. V. H. Bridgeman, 2d Art. (Fort Trumbull, June 3.)

Leave for one month, to take effect July 15, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted to Capt. Louis V. Caziaro, 2d Art. (S. O. 134, D. E., June 8.)

3d ARTILLERY.—COL. MARCUS P. MILLER.

Maj. John A. Darling, 3d Art., having attained the age of 62 years, is retired from active service, under the provisions of section 1244, Revised Statutes. (H. Q. A., June 9.)

4th ARTILLERY.—COL. FRANCIS L. GUENTHER.

Maj. Lewis, 4th Art., having reported as required, is assigned to Washington Barracks, D. C., for station. (S. O. 133, D. E., June 7.)

Leave for two days is granted 2d Lieut. C. C. Williams, 4th Art. (Fort Monroe, June 4.)

Promotions have been made as follows: Battery A, Corp. A. Hurley, to Sergeant; Pvt. T. R. Bennett, to Corporal; Light Battery B, Corp. C. McDermott, to Sergeant; Lance Corp. R. J. Rimpel to Corporal; Battery I, Lance Corp. E. B. Lindsay, to Corporal.

Leave for twenty days is granted Maj. Lewis Smith, 4th Art. (H. Q. A., June 10.)

5th ARTILLERY.—COL. JOHN I. RODGERS.

On the application of Brig. Gen. Wm. M. Graham, 1st Lieut. Thomas R. Adams, 5th Art., will proceed to San Antonio, Texas, for appointment and duty as aide-de-camp. (H. Q. A., June 4.)

Capt. Frank Thorp, 5th Art., will proceed to Dover, N. J., with a view to ascertain if there is in that vicinity suitable ground which can be obtained for the annual target practice of the light battery under his command. (S. O. 134, D. E., June 8.)

Artificer W. E. Cochran, A, 5th Art.; Pvt. M. Boyles,

H, and Artificer C. McDonald, M, have been appointed Corporals.

Capt. E. R. Hills, 5th Art., will supervise the annual target practice, etc. (Fort Hamilton, June 2.)

1st Lieut. G. N. Whistler, 5th Art., is appointed Ordnance and Signal Officer. (Fort Slocum, June 1.)

1st Lieut. H. C. Carbaugh, 5th Art., is detailed counsel in case before G. C. M. (Fort Hamilton, June 8.)

1st Lieut. Oscar I. Straub and 2d Lieut. Charles P. Summerall, 5th Art., are detailed members of the general court martial instituted at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. (S. O. 136, D. E., June 10.)

2d Lieut. E. F. McGlachlin, 5th Art., is appointed Q. M. Commissary Treasurer, Officer of Police and in charge of post garden. (Fort Hamilton, June 8.)

2d INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN C. BATES.

2d Lieut. John C. McArthur, 2d Inf., is detailed to attend the encampment of the South Dakota National Guard, at Bryant, S. D., from the 3d to the 12th of July, 1897. (H. Q. A., June 4.)

4th INFANTRY.—COL. ROBERT H. HALL.

1st Lieut. George E. French, 4th Inf., is relieved from further duty with the National Guard of Idaho and will join his company. (H. Q. A., June 10.)

5th INFANTRY.—COL. HENRY C. COOK.

1st Lieut. Thomas M. Defrees, 5th Inf., having been found by an Army retiring board incapacitated for active service, retired from active service. (H. Q. A., June 7.)

Leave for seven days from June 8, 1897, is granted 1st Lieut. Earl C. Carnahan, 5th Inf. (H. Q. A., June 5th.)

Sergt. Michael Aldwin, C, 5th Inf., will return to Fort McPherson. (Jackson Barracks, June 3.)

The leave granted to 2d Lieut. Samuel V. Ham, 5th Inf., is extended one day. (S. O. 136, D. E., June 10.)

Capt. Hobart K. Bailey, 5th Inf., is detailed to attend the encampments of the Alabama National Guard during the months of June and July, 1897. (H. Q. A., June 8.)

6th INFANTRY.—COL. MELVILLE A. COCHRAN.

Maj. C. W. Minér, 6th Inf., will witness payment of troops on May muster. (Fort Thomas, June 2.)

Lance Corp. W. E. Bennet, Jr., G, 6th Inf., has been appointed Corporal.

Band and Cos. A, E, F and H, 6th Inf., under Maj. C. W. Miner, will proceed to the Tennessee Centennial Exposition, Nashville, to encamp for about two months. (Fort Thomas, June 6.)

Capt. R. J. Gibson, Asst. Surg., will accompany the battalion of the 6th Infantry to the Centennial Exposition at Nashville. (Fort Thomas, June 6.)

1st Lieut. B. W. Atkinson, 6th Inf., will proceed to Columbus, Ohio, to select camping places for a practice march. (Fort Thomas, June 8.)

2d Lieut. H. V. Evans, 6th Inf., is attached to Co. C, for temporary duty. (Fort Thomas, June 8.)

8th INFANTRY.—COL. JAS. J. VAN HORN.

Leave for twenty-one days, to take effect on or about June 12, is granted 1st Lieut. George W. Ruthers, 8th Inf., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (S. O. 58, D. C., June 1.)

9th INFANTRY.—COL. W. J. LYSTER.

Leave for seven days is granted 1st Lieut. C. R. Noyes, 9th Inf. (Madison Barracks, June 5.)

Battalion Commanders, 9th Infantry, are reassigned as follows: Capt. Alfred Morton, 1st Battalion; Capt. Jesse M. Lee, 2d Battalion. (Madison Barracks, June 7.)

Corp. P. Kelly has been promoted Sergeant and Lance Corp. J. W. Carey appointed Corporal in Co. E, 9th Inf.

1st Lieut. John M. Sigworth, 9th Inf., is appointed Range Officer. (Madison Barracks, June 9.)

2d Lieut. F. H. Schoeffel, 9th Inf., is appointed Signal Officer. (Madison Barracks, June 9.)

10th INFANTRY.—COL. EDWARD P. PEARSON.

Maj. Richard L. Eskridge, 10th Inf., is assigned to station at Fort Reno, O. T. (S. O. 97, D. M., May 28.)

11th INFANTRY.—COL. ISAAC D. DE RUSSY.

Leave is granted 2d Lieut. Herbert O. Williams, 11th Inf., for three months, and for one month, from Sept. 1, 1897, to 1st Lieut. Willis Uline, 11th Inf. (H. Q. A., June 9.)

Leave for three months, from July 1, 1897, is granted 2d Lieut. Edgar F. Koehler, 11th Inf. (H. Q. A., June 10.)

13th INFANTRY.—COL. ALFRED T. SMITH.

1st Lieut. P. C. Harris, Q. M., 13th Inf., is designated to distribute pay on May muster. (Fort Niagara, June 1st.)

Sergt. W. Marshall, B, 13th Inf., will conduct a prison to Fort Myer. (Fort Columbus, June 4.)

2d Lieut. H. L. Threlkeld, 13th Inf., is detailed counsel in case before G. C. M. (Fort Columbus, June 9.)

2d Lieut. Joseph C. Fox, 13th Inf., having been found physically disqualified for the duties of a 1st Lieutenant of Infantry, by reason of disability incident to the service, is retired from active service as a 1st Lieutenant to date from June 7, 1897, the date he would have been promoted to that grade, by reason of seniority, if found qualified. (H. Q. A., June 8.)

14th INFANTRY.—COL. T. M. ANDERSON.

Leave for three days is granted Capt. J. C. F. Tillson, 14th Inf. (Fort McPherson, June 8.)

Capt. Richard T. Yeatman, 14th Inf., will proceed to once to San Juan Island, Puget Sound, Washington, to investigate certain matters connected with the military reservations thereon. (S. O. 87, D. C., June 2.)

15th INFANTRY.—COL. DWYDE MOALE.

We are indebted to Sergt. Maj. Chas. W. Kemp, 15th Inf., for a neat roster of the non-commissioned officers of the regiment. We note that the senior sergeant has held his warrant since 1876, and there are other veterans.

16th INFANTRY.—COL. HUGH A. THEAKER.

Capt. William V. Richards, 16th Inf., will proceed to Chicago, Ill., and report in person to Maj. Gen. John R. Brooke, commanding the Department of the Missouri, for appointment as aide-de-camp. (H. Q. A., June 7.)

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about July 1, 1897, is granted 1st Lieut. Warren H. Cowles, 16th Inf. (H. Q. A., June 9.)

17th INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN S. POLAND.

Leave for fourteen days, to take effect about June 14, is granted Capt. Lyster M. O'Brien, 17th Inf. (S. O. 133, D. E., June 7.)

Leave for one month, to take effect June 13, is granted 1st Lieut. Lucius L. Durfee, 17th Inf. (S. O. 136, D. E., June 10.)

Leave, to take effect Sept. 1, 1897, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted 1st Lieut. James T. Kerr, 17th Inf., four months. (H. Q. A., June 9.)

18th INFANTRY.—COL. DAVID D. VAN VALZAH.

2d Lieut. Jules G. Ord, 18th Inf., is, at his own request, relieved from the operation of so much of par.

10, S. O. 90, April 26, 1897. (H. Q. A., as requires him to report in person Sept. 1, 1897, to the Commandant of

the U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for the course of instruction to commence at the school on that date; and 2d Lieut. Murray Baldwin, 18th Inf., is detailed for such course of instruction. (H. Q. A., June 8.)

Leave for two months and fifteen days, to take effect on or about June 30, 1897, is granted 1st Lieut. Everard E. Hatch, 18th Inf. (H. Q. A., June 10.)

19th INFANTRY.—COL. SIMON SNYDER.

Leave for one month, to take effect about July 1, 1897, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Thomas G. Hanson, 19th Inf. (S. O. 98, D. M., June 1.)

20th INFANTRY.—COL. HAMILTON S. HAWKINS.

1st Lieut. Thomas M. Moody, 20th Inf., is relieved from duty as a member of the general court martial, at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. (S. O. 98, D. M., June 1.)

21st INFANTRY.—COL. JACOB KLINE.

Capt. J. W. Duncan and Lieuts. L. S. Upton and J. J. O'Connell, 21st Inf., are appointed a board to recommend a scheme for a series of field sports and games for Field Day (July 28 next), and to formulate rules, etc. (Plattsburg Barracks, June 3.)

Pvt. Russ, Co. B, 21st Inf., won first place both in the single and two-mile bicycle race at the Clinton County, New York, meet on Memorial Day. There was a big field of noted riders, and he made "the one-mile open" in 2:25 and "the two miles international handicap" in 4:59.

Leave for twenty-one days, to take effect about June 19, is granted 2d Lieut. D. G. Spurgin, 21st Inf. (S. O. 135, D. E., June 9.)

22d INFANTRY.—COL. CHARLES A. WIKOFF.

Leave for two months and fifteen days, to take effect on or about June 15, 1897, is granted 2d Lieut. Harry Clement, 22d Inf. (H. Q. A., June 4.)

Lance Corp. Paul R. Gatzke, Co. G, 22d Inf., was on June 2 promoted Corporal, vice Fox promoted.

The following promotions and appointments were on June 1 made in Co. C, 22d Infantry: Corp. Henry Janz, to be Sergeant, vice Mewins reduced. Art. Eli H. Griffith, to be Corporal, vice Janz promoted, and in Co. G, on the same date, Corp. John H. Senecal, was promoted Sergeant, vice Wells reduced.

23d INFANTRY.—COL. SAMUEL OVENSHEIN.

The leave granted Capt. Leo Feibiger, 23d Inf., is extended one month. (H. Q. A., June 4.)

Leave for four months, to take effect on or about July 24, 1897, is granted 1st Lieut. Benjamin C. Morse, 23d Inf. (H. Q. A., June 9.)

24th INFANTRY.—COL. JACOB F. KENT.

The following transfers are made in the 24th Infantry: Capt. William H. W. James, from Co. D to Co. K; Capt. Arthur O. Ducat, from Co. K to Co. D. (H. Q. A., June 7.)

COURTS MARTIAL.

Garrison C. M., Fort Wadsworth. Detail: Capt. A. W. Vordges and J. McClellan and Lieuts. A. C. Blunt and C. H. Arnold, Jr., 5th Art. (Fort Wadsworth, June 9th.)

Garrison C. M., Fort Columbus. Detail: Capt. B. H. Gilliman, W. E. Purvis, J. B. Goe and Lieut. F. W. Fugler. (Fort Columbus, June 8.)

Garrison Court Martial at Fort Adams. Detail: Capt. A. C. Taylor and 1st Lieuts. E. S. Greble, C. DeW. Wilcox and H. F. Jackson, 2d Art. (Fort Adams, June 4th.)

At Fort Sam Houston, Texas, June 4. Detail: Capt. Charles R. Paul, 18th Inf.; Capt. Earl D. Thomas, 5th Cav.; Capt. Henry H. Adams, 18th Inf.; Capt. William B. Wheeler, 18th Inf.; Capt. Oliver B. Warwick, 18th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Adam Slaker, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. George W. Martin, 18th Inf.; 2d Lieut. William F. Grote

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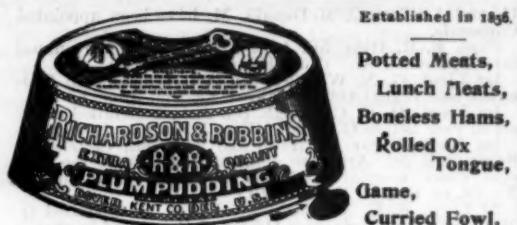
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New Yorkers are congratulating themselves because the extension of the pier line on the Hudson River approved by the Secretary of War on March 3 and May 19, 1897, has added over five miles of possible wharfage room on the North River, and 900,000 square feet of area available for handling freight and passengers. This is an addition equivalent to about 15 per cent. of the total wharfage room of Liverpool and Birkenhead, the second largest port in this regard in the world, New York being the first. The company having a charter for a bridge over the river are equally happy, for this decision shortens their bridge so much that they expect to save three millions of dollars in its cost. The line as extended under the orders from the War Department permits piers to be built that will be from 500 to 855 feet long between Battery place and Beach street; from 855 feet to 702 feet between Beach street and Gansevoort street; 802 feet at Bloomfield street, 500 feet at West 23d street, 700 feet from West 30th street to West 61st street, and from 700 feet to 390 feet between West 61st and West 81st street. Not only will each of the extended piers which shall be 700 feet or more in length take two of the largest ocean steamships now built or contemplated, but the piers from 750 to 800 feet in length will each take two on each side, or four in all, of the numerous steamers engaged in coastwise or ocean trade. This includes the ships of such lines as the Clyde, Spanish Cromwell, Mallory, Metropolitan, Old Dominion, Savannah, Pacific Mail and Quebec. The still longer piers, up to 855 feet, will take four steamers of such lines as the Southern Pacific. The increased area thus acquired is nearly 900,000 square feet, and is equivalent to 357 city lots. At the rental value to the city of 25 cents per square foot, this would yield ultimately a revenue of about \$225,000.

The attention lately paid by the French Service press to the question of the age of general officers in command has led the "Popolo Romano" to lay stress upon the same matter in the case of Italian generals. At the time of writing the average was 62 years and a few months, but, through the operation of the new law concerning promotion, three of the oldest generals must be superseded within a few months. The age of the officers in command of Army Corps was lately as follows: Generals D'Oncieux de la Batin (1st), 67 years and 10 months; Di San Marzano (9th), 66 years and 10 months; Corvetto (2d), 66 years and 5 months; Morro di Lav-



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piano (8th), 66 years and 1 month; Bava Beccaris (3d), 65 years and 10 months; Sterpone (10th), 64 years and 5 months; Tournon (5th), 63 years and 2 months; Mirri (6th), 62 years and 2 months; Abbate (12th), and Ruggiu (11th), 60 years and 1 month; Leone Pelloux (4th), 59 years and 3 months; Baldissera (7th), 58 years and 8 months. The age of General Luigi Pelloux, Minister of War, was 57 years and 10 months. It appears from the "Annual" of the Italian Army that there are 56 Lieutenant Generals and 91 Major Generals, as well as 1 General of armies in the person of the Conte della Rocca, who is 90 years of age. The total number of officers of the Active Army this year is 13,859, as compared with 14,604 in 1896, and there are 21,941 officers on the auxiliary list.

The St. Louis "Democrat" gives an account of the marvelous transformation which has taken place on the Mescalero Apache Indian reservation in Southern New Mexico within two years, during which period V. E. Stottler, 1st Lieutenant of the 10th Infantry, U. S. A., has served as acting agent. These Indians have been made nearly self-supporting within the brief period that Lieut. Stottler has been in charge. Every male on the reservation has cut his hair, put on civilized dress, and taken a piece of land, which he has fenced and on which he has commenced to raise grain and vegetables. They all have cabins, with cook stoves and utensils. There is no drunkenness. Every man has ten head of sheep, and a like number for each member of his family. Every child on the reservation is at school. Every man has a wagon, harness and plow. In two years these Indians have been transformed from lazy, filthy savages in red paint and breech-clouts into reasonable working human beings, with a care for the morrow, and a desire to become useful citizens.

The visit to New York of Chief Joseph of the Nez Percé Indians on the occasion of the delication of General Grant's tomb, and his alleged refusal to ride near General O. O. Howard, in the parade, have stirred up a discussion, says the "Sun," among the army men who saw service in the Nez Percé campaign as to the relative credit due to General Howard and to General Miles for Joseph's capture. Lieut. Lovell H. Jerome, who was with General Miles' command at the time of the capture, said in an interview recently that General Miles alone was entitled to the credit. "General Howard," he is reported as saying, "has made a misstatement relative to Joseph's surrender. As I commanded H Troop,

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led the charge on the Indians and was, moreover, captured and exchanged for Chief Joseph, I feel that I know whereof I speak. When Joseph was here at the Grant ceremonies I met him a number of times and talked over the whole matter with him. The fact of the case is that General Howard had absolutely nothing to do with the capture of Chief Joseph. The man to whom the credit is due is General Nelson A. Miles, who located Joseph's camp with the aid of his scouts, and by a series of hard marches and three days of desperate fighting finally captured the warrior. General Miles, at that time Colonel of the Fifth United States Infantry, took desperate chances, and his success shows that he was justified in doing so." C. E. S. Wood, late Lieutenant, 21st Infantry, and A. D. C. to General Howard, and now a lawyer in Portland, Ore., has replied to this in a long statement in the course of which he says, in reply to a statement that General Howard halted his command on Sunday: "I desire neither to extenuate nor to eulogize General Howard when I say that he pays no more attention to Sunday or to religion when he is in the field than the most hardened pirate who ever held a command. He pursued the Indians with such continual forced and night marches that nothing but superior discipline kept the command from almost open mutiny." Mr. Wood also says: "I have had much speech and intercourse with Joseph since his surrender; my son has lived in his camp and has slept in his tepee, and I profess to be fairly intimate with his thoughts on this matter. That he considered himself outraged in being taken to the Indian Territory, I know, and no one can explain the intricacies of law to him sufficiently to satisfy his mind. But that he has any contempt for the military genius of General Howard, for the ardor of his pursuit and the recklessness of his fighting, I do not believe, but know to be untrue. I doubt if he knows General Howard on the religious side at all, and the term 'Bible Chief,' like the Sunday school meetings that General Howard was supposed to have held during the campaign, are the absolute lies of clever newspaper writers during the campaign of '77, and, like most lies, have a surprising vitality."

The Carnegie and Bethlehem Companies have proposed to the Navy Department that they be permitted to manufacture the diagonal armor for the battleships Illinois, Alabama and Wisconsin, with the understanding that they shall be paid at the maximum price per ton allowed by Congress. The Union Iron Works, of San Francisco has submitted a similar proposal. Work on these battleships will soon be at such a stage that they will require the diagonal armor, and unless the shipbuilders are supplied at the proper time the Government will incur heavy penalties. The Cramps will be ready next month, and the Union Iron Works and the Newport News Company not much later. Secretary Long has decided not to do anything in the matter until Congress has acted.

Though it is thirty-two years since the civil war closed, the membership of the first class in the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, composed of participants in that war, continues to grow. It now numbers 8,007, having made a net increase of 24 during the quarter ending April 30, 1897. The membership of the second class, consisting of the representatives of veterans, now numbers 781, having increased 18 during the same period. Including 52 patriotic citizens belonging to the third class, the Order numbered May 1, 8,930 members.

The Pennsylvania Iron Company, of Beaver Falls, Pa., was the lowest bidder, at the opening of bids on Monday, for constructing an experimental tank at the Washington Navy Yard for testing models of naval vessels. The bid was \$50,000.

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To Advertisers.

To the subscription list of the "ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL" have been added at various times the subscription lists of the "Army and Navy Gazette," and the "United Service Magazine, of Philadelphia, and the "Army and Navy Gazette," of Washington. The circulation of the "Journal" is always larger than that of any other American paper of its class, has been steadily growing of late years, and now exceeds the combined circulation of all other Service Periodicals in the United States. It reaches a valuable class of readers scattered over the world and not accessible through other mediums.

The only official recognition ever accorded to a Service paper is found in Chap. 167, Sec. 13, U. S. Statutes at Large, which provided that "the laws relating to the Army, Navy, the Militia and the Marine Corps of the United States be published officially in the 'United States Army and Navy Journal.'" See also Scott's Military Digest, Par. 922.

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MAHAN'S LIFE OF NELSON.

We have made frequent references to the "Life of Nelson," by Captain Mahan,* but have not found opportunity before to give it full notice. It is in some sense a continuation of previous works by the author, enumerated upon the title page. We were in no absolute need of a new life of Nelson, as Captain Mahan admits, and he apologizes for the appearance of this one on the ground that it was needed to complete and round out his discussion of the "Influence of Sea Power," the greatness and possibilities of which are summed up in Nelson—"the man for whom genius and opportunity worked together, to make him the personification of the Navy of Great Britain," the dominant factor in the periods hitherto treated by Captain Mahan. While thus recognizing his historic significance, Captain Mahan seeks to disengage his hero from the glory that cloaks him; while seeking for the inner springs of movement to faithfully report at the same time those external actions in which the interest of biography centers.

The error of too many writers of biography in loading down their work by numerous quotations from letters is here avoided, and we are presented with the results of a careful analysis of the significance of correspondence in its revelation of character and motives. The impression thus produced is conveyed to the reader, partly in the form of narrative, and partly by the grouping of incidents and utterances without strict reference to chronological order, but in such a way as to emphasize particular traits, or particular opinions. The same method has been followed in describing Nelson's public career and his private life.

A chapter is devoted to the first twenty-five years of Nelson's life, and another is given to the period from his assignment to the command of the *Boreas* to his transfer to the command of the *Agamemnon*, two days previous to the declaration of war by France in 1793. Next follow three chapters describing Nelson's career in the *Agamemnon*; another in which he first appears in command of a squadron, and a third reporting his services in the Mediterranean during Napoleon's Italian campaign. The battle of Cape St. Vincent and the events leading up to and following it, the unsuccessful attempt against Teneriffe, with the loss of Nelson's arm; the campaign and battle of the Nile; his first meeting with Lady Hamilton, and intercourse with her; his association with the Court of Naples, what we may call his political career; his difficulties with Keith and the Admiralty, and the events of his professional career at this period occupy the remaining eight chapters of the first volume.

Captain Mahan finds no sufficient evidence to show that Nelson so far yielded to his passionate admiration for Lady Hamilton as to sacrifice his convictions of right

*The Life of Nelson, the Embodiment of the Sea Power of Great Britain, by Captain A. T. Mahan, D. C. L., LL. D., U. S. Navy. Author of "The Influence of Sea Power Upon History, 1660-1783," "The Influence of Sea Power Upon the French Revolution and Empire," and of a "Life of Admiral Farragut." In two volumes. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1897.

and wrong in political matters. But he was steeped in the atmosphere of the Court of Naples, and withdrawn from the influence of his own countrymen, which would have given him more just views of his duty and his obligations as a British navy officer. The abrupt execution of Caracciolo stands conspicuous as the act of an English officer imbued with the spirit of a Neapolitan Bourbon official. As he himself said: "I am placed in such a situation—a subject of one king by birth, and, as far as is consistent with my allegiance to that king, a voluntary subject of His Sicilian Majesty—that if any man attempted to separate my two kings, by all that is sacred, I should consider even putting that man to death as a meritorious act." But not even Nelson's greatness could save him from the difficulties attending the attempt to serve two masters, and the Lady Hamilton chapter in his career is one that we wish might never have been written. His experiences with her did not lead to happiness. Such enjoyment as it gave was of that feverish kind that does not promote mental or moral soundness. Indeed, even Nelson's physical conditions were affected, and during this period of agitation and excitement at the Court of Naples, his health suffered, for which, however, the Mediterranean summer was in part responsible. He was low spirited and fretful. "With him mind and health invariably sympathized."

In the second volume we are told of Nelson's return to England because of his health, his reception and conduct in London, his growing estrangement and separation from his wronged wife, and the birth of an illegitimate daughter into the family of the husband whose confidence he had abused. Thus was the great Captain betrayed into a complicated and difficult path of deception, which had to be trod, because the offense was not one of common error, readily pardoned if discovered, "but because the man betrayed whatever his faults otherwise had shown, both the culprits unbounded confidence and kindness, and upon the woman, at least, had been led by his love to confer a benefit which neither should have forgotten."

We next have an account of the expedition to the Baltic and the battle of Copenhagen; Nelson's services in command of the squadron organized for the defense of England; his release from active service by the Peace of Amiens; his public career and his home life with the Hamiltons at Merton, where Hamilton, battered man of the world as he was, had no suspicion, within a year of his death of the relations between his host and the wife whose conduct toward him grew more and more unpleasant. The story of Nelson's life in the Mediterranean as Commander-in-Chief; the escape and pursuit of the Toulon fleet; his return to England; his reassignment to command, and the closing of his career at the battle of Trafalgar, occupy the concluding chapters of the second volume. "The coincidence of his death with the moment of completed success has impressed upon that superb battle a stamp of finality, an immortality of fame, which even its own grandeur scarcely could have insured. He needed and he left no successor. To use St. Vincent's words, 'There is but one Nelson.'"

The interest and value of these volumes is heightened by nineteen photogravure portraits and plates, and twenty-one maps and battle plans. The thorough mastery of his subject shown by Captain Mahan, and the attractions of his style are full justification for this addition of another to the numerous lives of Nelson. It is a study of naval science, as well as a biography, and if it has had many predecessors as a biography of England's greatest naval hero, it will be hard to follow it with another. The lesson it brings to us in America is that of our need of naval preparation. As the author says: "Nelson gave one general admonition to the Cabinet which is worthy to be borne in mind, as a broad principle of unvarying application, more valuable than much labored detail. What is wanted, he said, is the annihilation of the enemy. 'Only numbers can annihilate,' meaning, as Captain Mahan takes care to explain 'numbers of guns,' or better still, 'numbers, other things being equal.'

A CONFERENCE ON ARBITRATION.

Among the Shawangunk Mountains of Ulster County, N. Y., lies the beautiful Lake Mohonk at an elevation of 1,200 feet above the sea. Here a family of Quakers, or Friends have established one of the most comfortable and well ordered summer resorts to be found anywhere in the United States. The atmosphere of the place breathes peace and content and it is not surprising that the proprietors of the Lake Mohonk Mountain House, as it is called, the Messrs. Smiley, should be devoted to whatever, in their judgment, promotes good will among men. They are large-hearted and liberal, and every year they send out invitations to a large number of public men and their wives, to visit Lake Mohonk, to enjoy for four days of the week, at their expense, the hospitality of their hostelry. The horses and carriages, and the boats upon the lake, are placed freely at their disposal and everything that liberality can suggest is done to make their visit as pleasant as possible. All do not accept, but those who do carry home with them the most delightful remembrances. Of the one thousand invited this year, one hundred and thirty-seven accepted the invitation.

The purpose of the gathering at the "Lake Mohonk Conference" is to discuss the subject of international arbitration as a substitute for war. The conference of this year, held last week, was presided over by the Hon. Geo. F. Edmunds, of Vermont, a statesman ripe in years and experience. Forty or fifty speeches, extending from five minutes to half an hour, were made, most of them being ten or fifteen minutes in length. Every variety of opinion was represented, and the appearance of eight or

ten Loyal Legion buttons showed that old soldiers were present, and there were many who did not show their colors, but whose warlike experiences were revealed in their speeches. Though many crude and extravagant opinions as to the possibilities of peace were expressed, the action of the conference as a whole was conservative, and its purpose, as declared in the single resolution passed, was such as all could concur in. As the end all right-thinking military men seek is peace even they can agree with the conclusions of the conference. But while they seek peace they believe that the surest way to secure it is to be fully prepared to meet the emergency of war, which, as all human experience thus far shows, is sure to come, and never so surely as when we blind our eyes to the prevailing tendencies of our times. In his admirable address before the Naval War College, of which we this week publish part, the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt has shown this most clearly and we commend what he has said to those whose undue solicitude to conciliate constitutes our chief danger.

Some of the speakers at Lake Mohonk were disposed to place the responsibility for war wholly upon the soldier, but, as others showed, military men were really the conservators of peace. As one speaker said, it is as unjust to hold them responsible for strife as it is to hold the clergymen responsible for sin, the doctor for disease or the judge for crime. Even some who did not understand this were in a measure convinced before the conference ended, and especially by a sort of reductio ad absurdum in which one or two of the speakers indulged when they reasoned that everything relating to war should be expunged from the books and pictures and even the toys, placed within reach of children. It was easy to see that this involved, not only the evolution of a new breed of boys, but the destruction of a large part of our chief religious text-book—the Bible.

The voice of the conference was strongly in favor of a campaign of education. The chief part of the platform adopted is as follows:

"We deplore the temporary check to the cause by the failure of the Senate to ratify the proposed treaty with England; but we recall the majority of the Senate in its favor, large, though less than the necessary two-thirds, and we believe that while the small minority honestly opposed it, their reasons were not such as to command permanent support. The overwhelming majority of the country should only be stimulated by this temporary failure to more zealous activity, urging our executive to renew the treaty, with such modifications, if any, as may be approved in the light of the recent study of the subject by the Senate. Our country should also make a similar treaty with France, Germany, Austria, Belgium and Switzerland, whose Parliaments have taken action in favor of a permanent system of arbitration between civilized nations, and with all other countries which may take similar action. We look forward hopefully to the creation in some form of an international court, always open for the settlement of differences which diplomacy may fail to adjust, to which court any nation may resort."

"The thanks of the conference are given to ex-President Cleveland and Mr. Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote for their eminent services to the cause, and to President McKinley and Secretary Sherman for their hearty support of it."

The War Department has not been able to stop the story told that Gen. Miles began his trip to Europe in a needlessly expensive and pretentious manner. The yarn was published that instead of being satisfied to take an ordinary cabin on the vessel in which he was to sail, he had engaged large staterooms on deck and paid \$500 extra for the privilege of occupying a place that made him conspicuous. This has been repeated all over the country, with many variations, some of them as absurd as the original story. The fact is, as asserted at the War Department, that Gen. Miles paid his fare and that of each of the other members of his party, at \$100. He had selected a stateroom, and when he reached the ship it was occupied by Mrs. Abbey. She did not wish to move, as the officers of the ship did not have anything of the same sort to give her in exchange. But the steamship company offered to Gen. Miles the use of a deck stateroom for himself and another member of his party, and he accepted it, paying nothing in addition to the regular first-class fare charged for the stateroom he had expected to use.

St. Nicholas for June has an article by Lieutenant John M. Ellicott, U. S. N., called "What Is Told by the Bell." The bell is the ship's bell, which is such an important factor of marine life, as it tells off the divisions of time which mark the sailor's daily routine of discipline so inexorably. Lieutenant Ellicott describes the bell-ringing for night and day watches, for fog warnings, and for fire alarms. In connection with the latter, he gives this amusing illustration of the Chinese habit of doing mechanically what they are once taught to do: "On a certain man-of-war on the Pacific station a few years ago, the officers had Chinese servants; and although they could scarcely speak a word of English, they were quick to learn what was shown to them, and soon did like clockwork the fire drill with buckets. One day there was a real fire. Volumes of smoke poured up from the fore hold, and it took several streams of water nearly an hour to put out the flames. When the fire was under control some one thought of the Chinamen; and, behold! there they were, ranged in line and in plain sight of the smoking hatchway, rapidly passing their buckets along, but emptying them over the ship's side, as they had been taught to do in their weekly fire drill!"

THE TURBINIA, A MODERN SEA MARVEL.

Speed on the water has not kept pace with its rapid increase on land. But last month a little British steamer, the Turbinia, succeeded in making the world's record. In a trial run she made a speed of 32.61 knots, or its equivalent, 37.6 miles, per hour. The peculiarity of this rapid boat, which gives it its name and makes possible the speed, is its equipment with what are known as turbine engines. Instead of the ordinary steam cylinder, with its piston moving back and forth, the steam is driven against a wheel having slanted perforations upon the same plan as the turbine water wheel. By this method the construction is of the simplest. At one end of the shaft is the steam turbine, and at the other the screw, which propels the boat in the water. This comparatively new style of engine vastly simplifies the mechanism and permits of enormous speed of the screw. In the Turbinia the number of revolutions is 2,500 per minute. This result is accomplished with an unusually small consumption of steam, or, in other words, of fuel, showing the turbine steam engine to be the most economical type of marine engine yet produced. There is a marked gain also in the lightness of the machinery needed to produce the power. The Turbinia requires but 27 pounds of machinery for each of its nearly 1,600 horse-power. To obtain the same power with machinery of the usual type would require more than four times as much weight per horse-power. If the new method proves on further tests as efficient as the first trials indicated, it must mark a new era in water navigation. One of the ocean greyhounds fitted with such engines and driven with the same speed could make the passage from New York to Liverpool in about three and a half days.—George B. Waldron in "The Illustrated American."

THE TORPEDO BOAT PORTER.

Mr. Roosevelt's report on the torpedo boat Porter is enthusiastic. He says: "Sir: On reaching Bridgeport I found that the trial of the Nashville had been deferred on account of the weather, and instead of returning by train I thought I would take the opportunity for a run on the torpedo boat Porter. Of course, they had no knowledge that she would be needed, but in eight minutes from the time word was given she was under way. We crossed the Sound to Oyster Bay in fifty minutes, going at an average speed of 25 knots. It was like riding a high-mettled horse. In spite of the great speed the action was wonderfully smooth. Even over the stern there was very little jarring or vibration—so little as to be practically a negligible quantity. When at high speed her bow lifted slightly from the water, as she seemed to travel best in this trim. There was no bow wave, and when we got out of shoal water hardly any stern wave. Altogether I was delighted with her."

"While sitting on the bow I looked at the mark where she struck the dock the other day. Of course, with these torpedo boats their frailty is part of the very essence of their being. The qualities which it is essential they should possess are conditioned upon their structure being of the lightest possible type; and it is out of the question to hope that organisms so delicate will not necessarily suffer now and then from unavoidable mishaps. In this particular instance, however, there was practically no damage whatever. Boats so delicate which, to be handled effectively, must be handled with great daring, necessarily run great risks, and their commanders must, of course, realize that a prerequisite to successfully handling them is the willingness to run such risks. That they will observe proper precautions is, of course, required, but it is more important that our officers should handle these boats with dash and daring than that the boats should be kept unscratched. There must be developed in the men who handle them that mixture of skill and daring which can only be attained if the boats are habitually used under circumstances which imply the risk of an accident. The business of a naval officer is one which, above all others, needs daring and decision, and if he must err on either side the nation can best afford to have him err on the side of too much daring rather than too much caution. Very respectfully,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
Assistant Secretary.

As the New York "Herald" well says: "Any officer who, acting upon the Assistant Secretary's suggestion, should meet with some trivial and unavoidable accident, would be pilloried in most of the newspapers of the land next day as either reckless or incompetent, and his reputation and perhaps his career would be effectually blasted."

THE ASIATIC STATION.

Yokohama, Japan, May 12, 1897.

Everything seems to be running smooth on the Asiatic station at the present time.

The U. S. F. S. Olympia is here since April 8; made the run from Hong Kong in less than four days. She is a fine ship, and now that all are working together in harmony, she is all that could be desired, in fact, she is considered a regular home. The Yorktown is here since May 7, from target practice, and is expected to leave for the United States about August next. She has quite a number of short timers.

The Petrel arrived here May 9 from Honolulu, making the run in fourteen days, very good time; had fine weather all the way. They report, however, that soon after leaving Frisco, the erratic movements of the ship were rather a surprise to the stomachs of the majority of the ship's company. The Monocacy, after a wearisome stay at Tien Tsin and Hong-ku, is at home again (Shanghai), and has been undergoing some necessary repairs. From all accounts her days are numbered. It would not be a bad idea if the missionaries bought her, just to remind them of the times when they were glad to see a U. S. man-of-war, as it seems that the only time they care to see one is in the time of danger; as in the late war between China and Japan. As we hear and see so much of them in the time of trouble, and so little in the time of peace, it causes us to believe a great deal in the following saying:

"When war is raging, and danger is nigh,
God and the soldier is all the cry;
But when war is over, and everything righted,
God is forgotten, and the soldier slighted."

The Boston is at Nagasaki, but it is expected that she will be here in time to celebrate the 4th; we all hope so, for Yokohama, without U. S. ships, is dead the best of days, particularly so on the Fourth of July.

The U. S. Naval Hospital, on the Bluff, Surg. Paul Fitzsimons in charge, is in perfect order; all of the buildings have been recently painted, the laboratory and new operating room on the second floor of the main building (just completed), are being furnished; the grounds are

beautifully laid out, with trees and flowers in great profusion, making the hospital grounds one of the most handsome places on the Bluff.

The U. S. Navy is well represented in the foreign cemetery here; the monument erected to the memory of the officers and men who went down with the U. S. S. Oneida, when that vessel was sunk while homeward bound by the steamship Bombay, in Yedo Bay, Japan, January 24, 1870, accounts for: 19 officers, 21 petty officers, 8 marines, 19 seamen and ord. seamen, 22 firemen and coal heavers, 25 landsmen and boys. In other places there lie: From the Alert, 1; Charleston, 1; Concord, 4; Detroit, 1; Essex, 1; Hartford, 1; Iroquois, 1; Lancaster, 4; Marion, 4; Monocacy, 7; Olympia, 1; Omaha, 3; Oneida, 1; Piscataqua, 1; Richmond, 4; Saco, 1; Swatara, 2; Yantic, 1; total, 153. There may be a few more which I could not find or overlooked. During the last month Surg. Fitzsimons had all of the graves put in order.

J. S. L.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

JUNE 3.—1st Asst. Engr. N. E. Cutchin, detached from the Penrose and ordered to the Fessenden.

1st Asst. Engr. J. E. Dorry, ordered to the Penrose.

2d Asst. Engr. G. H. Paul, granted thirty days' leave.

Commanding Officer of the Revenue Steamer Boutwell ordered to return to Savannah, Ga., with his command, and resume regular duties.

Commanding Officer of the Revenue Steamer Colfax ordered to return to Charleston, S. C., with his command, and resume regular duties.

JUNE 4.—1st Lieut. D. P. Foley, granted an extension of leave for ten days.

1st Asst. Engr. C. A. McAllister, ordered to proceed to Elizabethport, N. J., on inspection duty.

JUNE 5.—Cadet W. G. Blasdel, ordered to the Winona. Cadet W. A. Wiley, to the Fessenden. Cadet H. W. Ulke, Jr., to the Morrill. Cadet Charles Saterlee to the Woodbury.

JUNE 7.—1st Asst. Engr. F. R. Falkenstein, granted twenty days' leave.

JUNE 8.—2d Asst. Engr. R. E. Wright, detached from the Forward and ordered to the Gresham.

Chief Engr. E. G. Schwartz, granted an extension of leave for sixteen days.

JUNE 9.—2d Lieut. J. M. Moore, granted fifteen days leave.

The following officers recently registered at the Department: Capt. O. G. Hamlet, 2d Lieut. E. P. Bertholf, 1st Lieut. H. B. West, Cadets J. F. Hottel, John Mel, G. H. Mann, H. G. Fisher, O. G. Haines, W. A. Wiley, Paul C. Prince, Henry Ulke, Jr., and Capt. S. E. Maguire.

The citizens of Velasco, Tex., have extended, through Capt. Shoemaker, their thanks to Capt. John Dennett, the officers and crew of the Revenue Steamer Galveston for the timely service rendered in rescuing the schooner Mary A. Hall, recently ashore at the mouth of the Brazos River.

NAVAL WARFARE.

Modern sea fights are few. One might number all that have occurred during the last ten years on five fingers. The majority of them have been duels or bombardments. There has only been one battle; that of Yaloo. There is, therefore, a sad lack of acquaintance with the arms employed. When one goes into the matter, however, it is astonishing that a ship is ever struck by a projectile from a gun. When the gun is on a firm, immovable base, it is sufficiently surprising, but when it is placed on the deck of a rolling vessel, it becomes altogether incomprehensible. One is tempted to say there is more luck than cunning in the art of modern naval warfare. At a convenient fighting distance, 2,000 yards, the Indiana, Professor Alger told his listeners at the Naval War College, at Newport, R. I., a short time ago, "looks to be the same size as a picture of her, eight-tenths of an inch long, held at the point of clear vision, some 14 inches from the eye, while the outlines of the real ship will be much less clear and distinct than those of the picture." Presumably it is meant that this refers to the angle subtended by her length. She actually appears very much larger, as one may prove by standing, say, eight or ten yards from one of our two-page supplements of ships of war. This apparent size, however, does not affect the aim, which must still be exact within the small angle represented by eight-tenths of an inch at 14 inches from the eye. The length is, however, the largest dimension of the target. Taken in the other direction, it is necessary to aim at a height which is represented by about 1-15th of an inch at 14 inches. One would believe it impossible to shoot with such exactness, even with the ship at rest and the gun in a fort; what is it then when both gun and ship are rapidly moving, and the target is never in the vertical line of fire for more than, say, the eighth of a second at a time? And yet there are persons who say each gun should aim at a certain part of the enemy's vessel!—The "Engineer."

A British Army Chaplain, in the "Church Times," draws a somewhat pessimistic picture of the moral influences, or rather the immoral influences, of the British service. Speaking of the recruit, he says: "Suddenly he is in the stream of the barrack room life, a tide of traditional ideas, flowing mostly the wrong way. At first he may be disgusted with all he hears and sees, but he may pass before very long into the state of being accustomed to all, and finally, when such resistance as there was is gone, he is carried acquiescing with the stream of surrounding life. We fear that it is often a stream of demoralization, though we would fain hope it is not so universally so as we are asked to believe. The tradition undoubtedly is that soldiers and religion have no affinity, but there were always notable exceptions, and we are glad to believe that these are becoming far

From that event to the close of the war," he tells us, less rare. Still the standards of morality are in great part distorted; the sins of drunkenness and impurity are not merely regarded as venial, but by many are reckoned as the characteristics of a 'soldier' and a 'man.' The line that divides between meum and tuum is most ragged and blurred. 'Staff-billets,' for instance, are regarded as desirable, or the reverse, according to the amount of money to be made in them, either by contractors' tips or by means less honest even than that. Indeed, it is we fear we must admit, an almost universal rule that all such staff-billets are connected with the shadiest possible transactions. Yet the gains are recognized as a man's perquisites—till he is found out. How soon a man will acquiesce in the base morality must be a question of his previous training and character, but he is, we have the chaplain's assurance, a very rare exception that keeps his hands and soul unsold.

The late Emperor of Brazil, on his visit to this country, was shown over a large manufacture, and informed that the great fly wheel of the steam engine made two hundred revolutions a minute.

"Indeed," said His Majesty, "that beats our South American Republics!"

THE NAVY.

NAVY GAZETTE.

JUNE 2.—Pay Clerk J. Early, appointment on the East sex revoked.

Paymr. J. A. Ring, detached from naval station, Port Royal, June 5, ordered home, settle accounts and be ready for the Iowa.

Civil Engr. T. C. McCollum, retired from June 1, 1897.

Paymr. H. T. B. Harris, orders detaching from Norfolk Navy Yard as general storekeeper revoked.

JUNE 4.—Pay Clerk C. W. Loomis, appointment at Port Royal revoked.

Albert Chapline, appointed Pay Clerk for Port Royal. Lieut. W. C. Cowles, ordered to the Bureau of Equipment, July 10.

Lieut. H. P. Jones, detached from the Detroit, ordered home and granted two months' leave.

JUNE 5.—Acting Boatswain Patrick Deery, detached from the Vermont, and ordered to the Richmond.

JUNE 7.—Charles W. Loomis, appointed Pay Clerk for the Iowa.

Surg. M. H. Simons, ordered to the Iowa, June 16.

Lieut. H. M. Witzel, detached from Cramps' Yard, Philadelphia, and ordered to the Iowa, June 16.

Lieut. L. S. Van Duzer, detached from Linsley Institute, Wheeling, W. Va., June 23, and ordered to the Iowa.

Lieut. J. F. Luby, detached from the Essex, June 14, and ordered to the Iowa, June 16.

Lieut. G. Tarbox, detached from the Coast Survey, June 14, and ordered to the Iowa, June 16.

Lieut. S. A. Staunton, detached from duty with, and ordered to the Iowa, June 16.

Acting Boatswain A. Whipple, detached from duty with, and ordered to the Iowa, June 16.

Acting Gunner F. Johnson, ordered to the Iowa, June 16.

Passed Asst. Engr. C. E. Rommell, ordered to the Iowa, June 16.

Asst. Engr. M. E. Trench, ordered to the Iowa, June 16.

Lieut. Comdr. R. P. Rodgers, ordered to the Iowa, June 16, as executive.

Lieut. W. P. Day, ordered to the Richmond, June 10.

Ensign N. C. Twining, detached as Inspector of Ordnance, Hartford, Ct., June 14, and ordered to the Iowa June 16 as Watch and Division Officer.

Paymr. R. T. M. Ball, detached from the Richmond, June 10, ordered home, settle accounts, and be ready for sea.

Paymr. S. Rand, ordered to the Richmond, June 10.

Chief Engr. C. W. Rae, detached from the Naval Academy June 15.

Chief Engr. C. W. Roe, detached from the Naval Academy, June 15, and ordered to the Iowa, June 16.

Passed Asst. Engr. H. O. Stickney, detached from the Naval Academy, June 15, and ordered to the Iowa, June 16.

Ensign D. F. Sellers, detached from the Massachusetts, June 15, and ordered to the Essex.

Paymr. J. A. Ring, ordered to the Iowa, June 16.

Thaddeus S. K. Freeman, commissioned Chaplain from June 4.

JUNE 8.—Pay Clerk E. M. Crary, appointment revoked after accounts of League Island Yard settled.

Pay Clerk George A. White, appointment revoked after accounts of Richmond settled.

Cadet H. L. Collins, ordered to the Iowa, June 19, instead of to the Puritan.

Cadet A. T. Graham, ordered to the Iowa, June 19, instead of Puritan.

Lieut. Comdr. W. W. Kimball, detached from the Office of Naval Intelligence and ordered to Baltimore, Md., for duty with T. B. Rogers and other torpedo boats.

Comdr. J. G. Green, ordered to command Puget Sound Naval Station.

Chaplain T. S. K. Freeman, ordered to the Richmond, June 15.

Chaplain R. R. Hoes, detached from the Richmond, June 22, and ordered to the Iowa, June 22.

JUNE 9.—Fred K. Hann, appointed pay clerk for the Concord.

Asst. Naval Constr. R. P. Hobson, detached from Newport News and ordered to the Naval Academy.

Lieut. Comdr. C. T. Forse, detached as inspector of steel, Munhall, Pa., June 15, and ordered to the Coast Survey (U. S. S. Endeavor).

Ensign C. B. McVay, ordered also to duty as steel inspector, Munhall, Pa.

Cadet O. G. Murfin, ordered to the Detroit, June 19, instead of Puritan.

Cadet H. Williams, ordered to the Detroit, June 19, instead of Puritan.

Cadet T. C. Hart, ordered to the Detroit instead of Puritan.

Lieut. I. K. Seymour, detached from the Massachusetts, on relief and ordered to the Bureau of Ordnance.

Ensign E. Moale, detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Massachusetts as W. & D. officer.

Washington B. Grove, commissioned Assistant Surgeon from June 3.

Passed Asst. Surg. R. P. Crandall, detached from the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, June 14, and ordered to the Iowa, June 16.

Med. Insp. W. G. Farwell, detached from special duty at Marine Rendezvous (Philadelphia) and ordered to constitute other special duty.

Surg. D. O. Lewis, after completion of duties of examining board at Naval Academy, ordered to the Marine Rendezvous, Philadelphia.

Condr. Chas. O'Neil, commissioned Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance from June 1 for four years.

JUNE 10.—Chaplain T. A. Gill to Navy Yard, Mare Island.

Ensign F. Bougher, detached from the Thetis, ordered home and granted two months' leave.

Ensign C. L. Hussey, detached from the Thetis and ordered to the Oregon.

Capt. C. V. Gridley, detached from command of Richmond, July 1, and to command the Olympia, per steamship of July 7.

Capt. J. J. Read, detached from command of Olympia on relief, ordered home and granted two months' leave.

Lieut. J. W. Oman, detached from Naval Academy and ordered to the Massachusetts.

Ensign E. Moale, ordered to the Massachusetts re-voiced and to be ready for sea.

Paymr. S. Rand, ordered to the Richmond.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

1st Lieut. L. Karmany ordered to report at Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., for duty at that post in connection with the marine guard for the Iowa.

2d Lieut. Theodore H. Low, ordered to report at the same place for the same duty.

The following-named enlisted men have been ordered to be placed on the retired list:

Pvt. John C. Guildford, at the Marine Barracks, Norfolk, from June 10.
Pvt. Eugene Allison, at the Naval Home, Philadelphia, from the same date.

1st Lt. Lincoln Karmany and 2d Lt. Theodore H. Low, detached from the Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., on June 16, and ordered to the U. S. S. Iowa.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

JUNE 9.—Asst. Engr. John K. Robison, to be Passed Assistant Engineer from the 9th of May, 1897 (subject to the examinations required by law), vice P. A. Engr. Frank H. Eldridge, promoted.

P. A. Engr. Edgar T. Warburton, to be a Chief Engineer, from the 28th of May, 1897 (subject to the examinations required by law), vice Chief Engr. John A. Scott, retired.

Med. Insp. James M. Flint, to be a Medical Director, from the 6th of June, 1897, vice Med. Director Thomas N. Penrose, retired.

Surg. Charles U. Gravatt, to be a Medical Inspector, from the 6th of June, 1897, vice Med. Insp. James M. Flint, promoted.

Passed Asst. Surg. Victor C. B. Means, to be a Surgeon, from the 6th of June, 1897, vice Surg. Charles U. Gravatt, promoted.

Comdr. Richard P. Leary, to be Captain in the Navy from the 6th day of April, 1897, vice Capt. Albert Kautz, promoted.

Lieut. Comdr. Wm. Swift to be a Commander in the Navy from the 6th day of April, 1897, vice Comdr. Richard P. Leary, promoted.

Lieut. Herbert Winslow, to be Lieutenant Commander in the Navy from the 6th day of April, 1897 (subject to the examinations required by law), vice Lieut. Comdr. William Swift, promoted.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) William J. Maxwell, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy, from the 6th day of April, 1897 (subject to the examinations required by law), vice Lieut. Comdr. Herbert Winslow, promoted.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Franklin Swift, to be a Lieutenant in the Navy, from the 29th day of April, 1897, vice Lieut. George A. Calhoun, deceased.

Lieut. Comdr. Henry B. Mansfield, to be a Commander in the Navy, from the 16th day of May, 1897, vice Comdr. Timothy A. Lyons, retired.

Lieut. William H. Turner, to be a Lieutenant Commander in the Navy, from the 16th day of May, 1897, vice Lieut. Comdr. Henry B. Mansfield, promoted.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

JUNE 3.—Washington Berry Grove, a citizen of Virginia, to be an Assistant Surgeon.

JUNE 7.—Comdr. Richard P. Leary, to be a Captain. Lieut. Comdr. William Swift, to be a Commander.

Lieut. Herbert Winslow, to be a Lieutenant Commander.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) William J. Maxwell, to be a Lieutenant.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Franklin Swift, to be a Lieutenant.

Lieut. Comdr. Henry B. Mansfield, to be a Commander.

Lieut. William H. Turner, to be a Lieutenant Commander.

JUNE 9.—Ensign Benjamin W. Wells, Jr., to be a Lieutenant (Junior Grade).

Ensign Newton A. McCully, to be a Lieutenant (Junior Grade).

Ensign Levi C. Bertolette, to be a Lieutenant (Junior Grade).

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Spanish authorities are very much pleased with the results of the trial of the armored cruiser Christopher Columbus, bought from the Italian Government when the question with the United States about Cuba seemed likely to take a serious turn. The vessel has been fitted with French boilers, which gave great satisfaction.

The length of the Italian ironclad Admiral Saint Bon successfully launched at Venice, is 345 feet, its breadth 70 feet, and its draught nearly 24½ feet. Its tonnage is 3,800, and its armor is steel nickelated at the most vital points. Its estimated speed will be 18 knots, and it has bunkers for 1,000 tons of coal, besides storage places for liquid fuel. It is armed with 4 heavy guns in 2 turrets, a large number of quick-firers, and five torpedo tubes.

At Yokohama recently two hulks were prepared with compartments each having a double hull. One of these hulks was left empty, the other crammed with bamboo. Against each vessel, and in contact with it, 25 pounds of powder was exploded. The empty vessel was smashed through and through. The outer hull of the other vessel was broken, but the inner one suffered no damage. The bamboo, reduced to a state resembling the filaments of hemp, had acted as a mattress, deadening the water-hammer blow caused by the explosion. The escape of two of Admiral Ito's most powerful cruisers from sinking is ascribed to the fact that they are guarded from end to end by a series of copper dams filled with cellulose.

Orders were issued by the Navy Department, on Thursday, assigning Capt. C. V. Gridley to command the Olympia, the flagship of the Asiatic Station. He will relieve Capt. J. J. Read, who has been ordered home and granted two months' leave. Capt. Gridley will be succeeded in the command of the receiving ship Richmond, by Capt. R. P. Leary or Comdr. N. M. Dyer. Comdr. Dyer is ready for examination for promotion and a vacancy will exist for him in the grade of Captain about the middle of next month, as a result of the retirement of Commo. R. L. Phythian.

England will collect the most powerful fleet the world has ever seen for the naval review at Spithead on June 25. There will be gathered together 160 ships of war, including the Channel squadron, the reserve squadron, and many ships that will be sent on foreign service as soon as the maneuvers are over.

The U. S. battleship Texas is to be presented with a loving cup by the social club of Richmond, Va. The vessel has been ordered to be at Old Point Comfort on June 15, during the convention of the National Association of Master Mechanics.

The Austrian warship Wien, while at Lisbon, June 2, bound for Spithead, England, to take part in the naval demonstration in honor of Queen Victoria's jubilee, exchanged salutes with the port batteries. The breech of one of the guns burst, destroying the barbette in which the gun was placed, and killing the gunner and wounding several others.

The following have been appointed cadets at the Naval Academy: Michael Rosenbaum, New York City, 11th District; Julius A. Furer, Sheboygan, 5th District, Wis.; Walter Mechleitch, Milwaukee, 5th District, Wis., alternate; Willis B. Mitchell, Corry, 5th District, Ala.; Adolphus Andrews, Dallas, 6th District, Texas; Christopher Columbus Cole, Dallas, 6th District, Tex.; Morrell Law, Burlington, 1st District, Iowa;

J. J. Fitzpatrick, New Orleans, 1st District, Louisiana; Geoffrey Almy, Philadelphia, 2d District, Pennsylvania; Charles T. Hutchins, Philadelphia, 2d District, Pennsylvania, alternate; Tom Harris, Ocala, 2d District, Florida; Benyoud Weygant, St. Augustine, 2d District, Florida, alternate; William B. Elkins, Ozark, 14th District, Missouri.

The trial of the torpedo boat Dupont will probably take place the latter part of this month. The Winslow's trial will occur in the fall. All the torpedo boats except Nos. 9, 10 and 11 are due by October.

The practice ships Monongahela and Standish left Annapolis on Monday, June 7, on the cadet's summer cruise. The Monongahela will proceed at once to the Madeiras with cadets of the line division. The Standish, which is to take the engineer cadets to the navy yards on the Atlantic coast, accompanied the Monongahela as far as Newport News.

The battleship Iowa will be put in commission at the League Island Navy Yard, on June 16, under command of Capt. William T. Sampson. She will be attached to the North Atlantic Squadron for a few months at least.

As soon as the Detroit has received a new complement of officers she will probably go to Key West, to replace the Marblehead. Secretary Long desires the citizens of Marblehead, Mass., after which town the cruiser is named, to inspect the vessel. The Concord will shortly be ordered to proceed to Sitka, Alaska. The Alert is now on her way north to convey the Pinta to San Francisco. Eventually the Department proposes to send either the Marietta or the Wheeling, which just completed their trials, to Sitka, to relieve the Concord, which will then proceed to the Asiatic station, to take the place of the Yorktown, which will be ordered to return to the United States. The Monocacy will also return and be relieved by the Helena later in the summer. When the Brooklyn returns from the Queen's jubilee celebration, it is proposed to assign her to duty as the flagship of the North Atlantic Squadron, in place of the New York. The New York has now been in commission for four years, and the Department is desirous of laying her up before long to undergo some necessary repairs.

The U. S. S. Massachusetts, New York, and Texas, which participated in the Shaw Memorial exercises at Boston, were visited by many thousands of people while in port, and as usual the visitors were treated with every courtesy while aboard. The New York is to remain at Boston until after the middle of the month. On June 17 the bronze figure of Victory, between the 13-inch guns in her forward turret, is to be formally unveiled. Later there is to be a presentation by the State Naval Brigade.

The U. S. torpedo boat Porter was given a practice run on June 5 at New York, from the navy yard to and around the Scotland Light Ship and back to Communipaw to coal. The stretch from the Battery to Scotland Light Ship is twenty-one miles; the round trip is forty-two miles, and the time in which the Porter traveled this distance was one hour and fifty minutes. And she did it easily, for at no time, it is said, was more than 200 pounds of steam pressure developed, and that for only a short time.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

(The letters in parentheses following the name of the commanding officer denote the station or service to which the vessel is assigned.)

ADAMS, 6 Guns, Comdr. W. C. Gibson.

Address at San Francisco, Cal., care Navy Pay Office. On a cruise with apprentices. En route to Port Angeles, where she is due June 28 from Honolulu; leave July 8; arrive Seattle July 8, leave July 10; arrive Esquimalt July 10, leave July 12; arrive San Francisco July 19.

ALERT, 4 Guns, Comdr. F. Hanford (p. s.).

At Port Angeles, June 5, en route to Sitka. Address Sitka.

ALLIANCE, 7 Guns, Comdr. H. N. Manney.

(Training-ship.) At Navy Yard, New York. Address there.

AMPHITRITE, 6 Guns, Capt. C. J. Barclay.

At Norfolk, Va. Address there.

BANCROFT, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. C. H. Arnold, (e. s.) Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England. At Mersine.

BENNINGTON, 6 Guns, Comdr. H. E. Nichols (p. s.).

At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

BOSTON, 8 Guns, Capt. Frank Wildes (a. s.).

At Nagasaki, Japan.

BROOKLYN, 20 Guns, Capt. F. A. Cook.

Sailed from New York for Southampton, England, June 3, with Rear Adm. Miller, to be present during the Queen's Jubilee. Will be abroad about six weeks. Address, care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London.

CASTINE, 8 Guns, Comdr. R. M. Berry (s. a. s.).

At Montevideo. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England.

CONCORD, 6 Guns, Comdr. A. Walker.

At Mare Island, Cal.

CINCINNATI, 11 Guns, Capt. E. M. Shepard (e. s.).

At Piree, June 1. Sailed June 10 from Piree for Smyrna. Has been ordered to return to United States when relieved by the Raleigh.

COLUMBIA, 11 Guns, Capt. J. H. Sands.

At League Island, laid up as part of naval reserve. Address League Island.

CONSTELLATION, Comdr. John McGowan (Training ship). Newport, R. I. Address there.

CUSHING, (torpedo boat), Lieut. A. Gleaves.

At Newport, R. I. Address there.

DETROIT, 10 Guns, Comdr. Geo. C. Reiter.

At New York Navy Yard, where she will go out of commission and be overhauled.

DOLPHIN, (Desp. boat), (s. d.), Comdr. H. W. Lyon.

At Washington, D. C. Address there.

ENTERPRISE, 6 Guns, Comdr. Jos. G. Eaton.

(Nautical schoolship of Massachusetts.) At Boston, Mass. To sail for Southampton, England, June 12. The following is the itinerary of her cruise: Leave Boston June 12; arrive Southampton July 10, leave July 20; arrive Havre July 22, leave July 29; arrive Gibraltar Aug. 10, leave Aug. 16; arrive Madeira Aug. 22, leave Aug. 28; arrive Bermuda Sept. 21, leave Sept. 25; arrive Boston Oct. 1. Address all letters care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, Charing Cross, London, until Aug. 12. After that to Bermuda until Sept. 20. After that Boston.

ERICSSON, Torpedo Boat, Lieut. N. R. Usher.

Sailed June 10 from Navy Yard, N. Y., for Newport, R. I. Address there.

ESSEX, 6 Guns, Comdr. E. T. Strong (Training-ship). Cruising in Gardiner's Bay. Address Sag Harbor, N. Y.

FERN (Desp. boat), Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Cowles (n. a. s.) At New York Navy Yard. Address there.

FRANKLIN, 30 Guns, Capt. Silas W. Terry (Receiving-ship.) At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

INDEPENDENCE (Receiving-ship), Capt. Louis Kempff. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

INDIANA, 16 Guns, Capt. H. C. Taylor (n. a. s.)

At Navy Yard, New York. Address there.

LANCASTER, 12 Guns, Capt. Yates Stirling (s. a. s.) (Flagship.) Address, care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England. Is to be ordered to return to the United States. Was at Montevideo June 4.

MACHIAS, 8 Guns, Comdr. J. F. Merry (n. a. s.)

At Chemulpo, Korea.

MAINE, 10 Guns, Capt. C. D. Sigsbee (n. a. s.)

At Navy Yard, New York. Address there.

MARBLEHEAD, 10 Guns, Comdr. Horace Elmer (n. a. s.) At Key West, Fla. Ordered to Marblehead, Mass., and off Cape Breton, to prevent fishing violations. At Marblehead she will be presented with a silver service.

MARION, 8 Guns, Comdr. G. M. Book (p. s.)

At Honolulu. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco.

MASSACHUSETTS, 16 Guns, Capt. Frederick Rodgers (n. a. s.) At Boston, Mass., to remain until June 17.

MICHIGAN, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. Richard Rush (special service.) At Erie, Pa. Address there.

MINNEAPOLIS, 11 Guns, Capt. C. M. Chester (e. s.)

At Piree June 4 and Gibraltar June 9, en route to Philadelphia, Pa., where she will be laid up at League Island. Address latter place.

MONADNOCK, 6 Guns (Monitor), Capt. G. W. Summer (p. s.) At San Francisco, Cal. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco.

MONOCACY, 6 Guns, Comdr. O. W. Farenholt (a. s.)

At Shanghai, China.

MONONGAHELA, 4 Guns sails (practice ship of Naval Academy), Comdr. E. White. Sailed June 7 from Annapolis, on a cruise with cadets as far as the Madeiras. Address Funchal, Maderia.

MONTEREY, 4 Guns, Capt. C. E. Clark (p. s.)

At San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

MONTGOMERY, 10 Guns, Comdr. R. B. Bradford (n. a. s.) At Pensacola, Fla. Address there. Comdr. G. A. Converse will command on July 1.

NEW YORK, 18 Guns, Capt. Silas Casey (n. a. s.)

(Flagship.) Sailed from Boston June 10 for Newport News, Va. Address Fort Monroe, Va.

OLYMPIA, 14 Guns, Capt. J. J. Read (a. s.) (Flagship.)

At Yokohama, Japan. Capt. C. V. Gridley ordered to command per steamer of July 7.

OREGON, 16 Guns, Capt. A. S. Barker (p. s.)

At Port Townsend June 4. Address, care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

PETREL, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. E. P. Wood (a. s.)

Sailed June 3 from Yokohama, Japan, for Nagasaki.

PHILADELPHIA, 12 Guns, Capt. C. S. Cotton (p. s.)

Address care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. (Flagship.) At Honolulu. To remain there for present.

PINTA, 4 Howitzers, Lieut. Comdr. F. M. Symonds (a. s.)

At Sitka, Alaska, where mail should be addressed. Will go to Mare Island and be placed out of commission for repairs.

PORTER (Torpedo boat), Lieut. J. C. Fremont.

At New York. Address Navy Yard, New York.

PURITAN (Monitor), 10 Guns, Capt. J. R. Bartlett (n. a. s.)

At New York. Address Navy Yard, New York.

RALEIGH, 11 Guns, Capt. J. B. Coglian (n. a. s.)

En route to Smyrna, to relieve Cincinnati. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England.

RICHMOND (Receiving-ship), Capt. C. V. Gridley.

At League Island, Pa. Address there.

STANDISH, Lieut. A. McCrackin.

(Practice vessel for cadets.) Annapolis, Md. Will visit the Navy Yards on the Atlantic coast with Engineer Division. Address Newport News, Va.

ST. MARY'S, 8 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Reeder (Public Marine School) New York. At Glen Cove, L. I., preparing for her annual summer cruise. The following is the itinerary of the cruise: Leave New London June 23; arrive Fayal July 11, leave July 15; arrive Lisbon July 23, leave July 31; arrive Gibraltar Aug. 7, leave Aug. 14; arrive Madeira Aug. 21, leave Aug. 30; arrive Glen Cove Oct. 1. The address after leaving this coast, and until leaving Madeira, will be: Schoolship St. Mary's, care B. F. Stevens, U. S. Dispatch Agent, No. 4 Trafalgar square, London, England.

SAN FRANCISCO, 12 Guns, Capt. M. L. Johnson (e. s.) (Flagship of the squadron.) At Smyrna.

SARATOGA, Comdr. C. T. Hutchins (Penn. schoolship.) Address Philadelphia, Pa., where she is at present.

STILETTO (torpedo boat), Lieut. H. Hutchins, New port, R. I. Address there.

TERROR, 4 Guns (Monitor), Capt. P. F. Harrington (n. a. s.) At Navy Yard, New York. Address there.

TEXAS, 8 Guns, Capt. W. C. Wise (n. a. s.)

At Newport News, Va., June 7. Address Fort Monroe, Va.

THETIS, 2 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. U. Sebree (s. d.)

At Mare Island, Cal. Address there. Will be laid up.

WASHINGTON'S FORGOTTEN MAXIM.

Extracts from the Speech of Hon. Theodore Roosevelt at the Opening of the Naval War College, Newport, R. I., June 2.

In this country there is not the slightest danger of an over development of warlike spirit, and there never has been any such danger. In all our history there has never been a time when preparedness for war was any menace to peace. On the contrary, again and again we have owed peace to the fact that we were prepared for war; and in the only contest which we have had with a European power since the Revolution, the War of 1812, the struggle, and all its attendant disasters, were due solely to the fact that we were not prepared to face, and were not ready instantly to resent, an attack upon our honor and interest; while the glorious triumphs at sea which redeemed that war were due to the few preparations which we had actually made.

The danger is of precisely the opposite character. If we forget that in the last resort we can only secure peace by being ready and willing to fight for it, we may some day have bitter cause to realize that a rich nation which is slothful, timid, or unwieldy is an easy prey for any people which still retains those most valuable of all qualities, the soldierly virtues.

Preparation for war is the surest guarantee for peace. Arbitration is an excellent thing, but ultimately those who wish to see this country at peace with foreign nations will be wise if they place reliance upon a first-class fleet of first-class battleships, rather than on any arbitration treaty which the wit of man can devise. All the great, masterful races have been fighting races, and the minute that a race loses the hard fighting virtues, then, no matter what else it may retain, no matter how skilled in commerce and finance, in science or art, it has lost its proud right to stand as the equal of the best. No triumph of peace is quite so great as the supreme triumphs of war. The courage of the soldier, the courage of the statesman who has to meet storms which can be quelled only by soldierly qualities—this stands higher than any quality called called out merely in time of peace. It is by no means necessary that we should have war to develop soldierly attributes, and soldierly qualities; but if the peace we enjoy is of such a kind that it causes their loss, then it is far too dearly purchased, no matter what its attendant benefits may be. It may be that some time in the dim future of the race the need for war will vanish, but that time is yet ages distant. It is on men such as these, and not on the advocates of peace at any price, or upon those so short-sighted that they refuse to take into account the possibility of war, that we must rely in every crisis which deeply touches the true greatness and true honor of the Republic. The United States have never once in the course of their history suffered harm because of preparation for war, or because of entering into war. But we have suffered incalculable harm, again and again, from a foolish failure to prepare for war or from reluctance to fight when to fight was proper. The men who to-day protest against a Navy, and protest also against every movement to carry out the traditional policy of the country in foreign affairs, and to uphold the honor of the flag, are themselves but following in the course of those who protested against the acquisition of the Great West, and who failed to make proper preparations for the War of 1812, or refused to support it after it had been made. They are own brothers to the men whose short-sightedness and supine indifference prevented any reorganization of the personnel of the Navy during the middle of the century, so that we entered upon the Civil War with Captains 70 years old. They are as close kin to the men who, when the Southern States seceded, wished to let the Union be disrupted in peace rather than restored through the grim agony of armed conflict. Unreadiness for war is merely rendered more disastrous by readiness to bluster; to talk defiance, and advocate a vigorous policy in words, while refusing to back up these words by deeds, is cause for humiliation. It has always been true, and in this age it is more than ever true, that it is too late to prepare for war when the time of peace has passed. The short-sightedness of many people, the good-humored indifference to facts of others, the sheer ignorance of a vast number, and the selfish reluctance to insure against future danger by present sacrifice among yet others—these are the chief obstacles in the way of building up a proper navy and carrying out a proper foreign policy.

We must therefore make up our minds once for all to the fact that it is too late to make ready for war when the fight has once begun. The preparation must come before that. In the case of the Civil War none of these conditions applied. In 1861 we had a good fleet, and the Southern Confederacy had not a ship. We were able to blockade the Southern ports at once, and we could improvise engines of war more than sufficient to put against those of an enemy who also had to improvise them, and who labored under even more serious disadvantages. The Monitor was got ready in the nick of time to meet the Merrimac, because the Confederates had to plan and build the latter while we were planning and building the former; but if ever we have to go to war with a modern military power we shall find its Merrimacs already built, and it will then be altogether too late to try to build Monitors to meet them.

If this point needs any emphasis surely the history of the War of 1812 applies to it. For twelve years before that war broke out even the blindest could see that we were almost certain to be drawn into hostilities with one or the other of the pair of combatants whose battle royal ended at Waterloo. Yet we made not the slightest preparation for war. The enemies we may have to face will come from over sea; they may come from Europe, or they may come from Asia. Events move fast in the West; but this generation has been forced to see that they moved even faster in the oldest East. Our interests are as great in the Pacific as in the Atlantic, in the Hawaiian Islands as in the West Indies. Merely for the protection of our own shores we need a great navy; and what is more, we need it to protect our interests in the islands from which it is possible to command our shores, and to protect our commerce on the high seas.

Tame submission to foreign aggression of any kind is a mean and unworthy thing; but it is even meaner and more unworthy to bluster first, and then either submit or else refuse to make those preparations which can alone obviate the necessity for submission. In public as in private life, a bold front tends to insure peace and not strife. If we possess a formidable navy, small is the chance indeed that we shall ever be dragged into a war to uphold the Monroe Doctrine. If we do not possess such a navy, war may be forced on us at any time.

It is certain, then, that we need a first-class navy. It is equally certain that this should not be merely a navy for defense. But in the present state of naval and military knowledge, we must rely mainly, as all great nations always have relied, on the battleship, the fighting ship of the line. If we mean to protect the people of

the lands who look to us for protection from tyranny and aggression; if we mean to uphold our interests in the teeth of the formidable Old World powers, we can only do it by being ready at any time, if the provocation is sufficient, to meet them on the seas, where the battle for supremacy must be fought. Unless we are prepared to meet them, let us abandon all talk of devotion to the Monroe Doctrine or to the honor of the American name.

If this country now had a fleet of twenty battleships, their existence would make it all the more likely that we should not have war. There is not the least danger that the possession of a good navy will render this country overbearing toward its neighbors. The direct contrary is the truth.

If at the time of our trouble with Chile six years ago the Chileans had been able to get ready the battleship which was building for them, a war would almost certainly have followed, for we had no battleship to put against it.

We ask for a great navy, partly because we think that the possession of such a navy is the surest guarantee of peace, and partly because we feel that no national life is worth having if the nation is not willing, when the need shall arise, to stake everything on the supreme arbitrament of war, and to pour out its blood, its treasure and tears like water, rather than submit to the loss of honor and renown.

In closing, let me repeat that we ask for a great navy, we ask for an armament fit for the nation's needs, not primarily to fight, but to avert fighting. Preparedness deters the foe, and maintains right by the show of ready might without the use of violence. Peace, like freedom, is not a gift that tarries long in the hands of cowards, or of those too feeble or too short-sighted to deserve it; and we ask to be given the means to ensure that honorable peace which alone is worth having.

NEW SMALL ARMS.

The Naval Bureau of Ordnance has prepared an official description of the new small arm for the Navy. Five cartridges can be fired in three seconds, giving the gun general direction; or five shots in seven seconds, taking sufficient aim to hit a man standing thirty or forty yards' distance. This means that the new Navy arm, in the hands of an expert, can be fired fifty times a minute, or, assuming that the gun and gunner could stand such a heavy strain, 3,500 shots per hour. The gun may be used as a single-loader if the magazine is not charged, but in general it will be employed as a repeater, five cartridges in a clip being entered in the magazine. It is not to be reloaded until this charge is exhausted. In case loose ammunition is supplied, the magazine can be charged with single cartridges, it being possible to enter any number from one to five. The caliber of the gun is 6 millimeters, or approximately .2362 of an inch. Each gun is furnished with a sling strap, a knife bayonet and a cleaning cord. With every rifle there is supplied a dark blue woven belt, with twelve pockets, each covered by a leather flap buttoning to the front of the pocket. Into these pockets are placed the metal clips holding the cartridges. Smokeless powder is used in the cartridges. That at present employed is of foreign importation, but it is intended instead of Troisdrift soon to use a composition manufactured at the Naval Torpedo School. Experiments with this latter powder have given highly satisfactory results as to velocity, chamber pressure and keeping qualities, and the authorities have stated that there will be little delay in issuing it for general use in the Naval service. Thus far the Torpedo School has not been able to manufacture it in sufficiently large quantities to permit of its immediate general use. Into each cartridge is placed 33.1 grains of the composition. This gives an average velocity to the standard bullet of 2,400 feet per second, at a distance of sixty feet from the muzzle of the gun. The maximum chamber pressure developed by it is 49,000 pounds per square inch. The average pressure is 46,000 pounds. With the high velocity mentioned, a penetration of 62 inches in pine is possible, when the target is five feet from the muzzle. In other words, the new Navy bullet will go through a fraction over five feet of this wood at the given distance from the muzzle. In steel boiler plate the penetration of the bullet is seven-sixteenths of an inch at the muzzle, and three-eighths of an inch at 100 feet.

The gun weighs 9 pounds 7 ounces with bayonet and sling; 8 pounds 8 ounces without them. The cartridge complete weighs 332 grains, the clip 76 grains, and the charged clip 1,736 grains; 180 rounds in the clip weighing 8 pounds 10 ounces. The belt weighs 1 pound 7 ounces, and loaded 10 pounds 1 ounce. It has 12 pockets for three clips each. The length of the gun is 3 feet 11 inches, and with bayonet fixed 4 feet 3 1/4 inches. The fact that this arm is essentially a repeating or rapid fire rifle should be borne in mind. It is not a magazine gun in the sense that it has a reserve supply of ammunition for rapid fire at a critical moment, but it is always ready for rapid fire, as the time consumed in opening the breech and inserting a clip is very short, when five shots are instantly ready for delivery, and this can be repeated as long as the individual operator's supply of ammunition lasts. The five shots may be delivered without taking the gun from the shoulder, as it need only be brought to the loading position when a new clip is to be entered. The small amount of residue left by smokeless powder is destructive to the barrel, and after each day's firing, the bore should be thoroughly cleaned, dried and lightly oiled. It should be remembered that clean, fresh water is one of the most efficient as well as the most available of cleaning materials. A warm solution of soda will be found good for cutting out the powder residue. After using pure water or a soda solution, care must be taken to dry the gun thoroughly, and to oil the bore and the mechanism.

A new style of rifle has been introduced and will be tested in a practical way in the German Army. The whole Jäger Battalion of the Guard already has this rifle. It is loaded with gas cartridges, enabling several shots to be fired without reloading. The men having these rifles in their possession are specially bound to the utmost secrecy regarding the construction of the weapon.

Referring to the Cei mitrailleuse rifle, to which the "Italia Militare e Marina" has been devoting considerable space, that journal claims that it can be manufactured for a little over \$20, a Maxim costing \$1,600. The former can be put into the hands of any soldier or sailor, while to work the latter weapon requires a special instruction. It also claims the following advantages for the Cei: The action is intermittent or continuous at will, and shots can therefore be fired singly, using either fixed magazines holding six cartridges, or detachable magazines holding as many as 50. While firing, the butt remains always firmly in the shoulder, and the weapon can only therefore deviate in a horizontal direction. Resembling in appearance the Italian M. 91 rifle, several of the parts of which have been adopted, it weighs only

4½ kilos, and the sword-bayonet can be fixed on it. Two most important points about the new arm are that the lifting sight for elevation is done away with, and that the empty cartridge cases are thrown out vertically, the latter method being undoubtedly preferable for several reasons to any by which they are expelled horizontally. It is claimed that the gas-utilizing apparatus is at one simple, light, and strong, being composed of three pieces only. The balance of the weapon is all that can be desired, and if it be intended to fire single shots, as with an ordinary revolver, the pressure of the finger is intermittent. On the other hand, if it be desired to fire continuously, all the cartridges, whatever the number in the magazine, may be discharged in rapid succession by keeping up the pressure with the finger, in which case the weapon acts automatically, the breech mechanism being opened and closed, the cartridges fired, and the empty shells expelled, with the greatest rapidity. Continuous fire does not in any way affect the aim, as the soldier has no movements to go through, and also because the gun is not shaken owing to the diminution of recoil which it has been found possible to attain. Up to 300 cartridges can be fired in rapid succession without any danger arising from over-heating.

IS M. BAZIN'S SHIP A FAILURE?

From the "Syren and Shipping" (London).

The problem of increased speed in transatlantic travel has not been solved by M. Ernest Bazin. His roller boat has been tried and found wanting. We have in previous issues described this latest novelty in shipbuilding. To briefly recapitulate, the vessel, which was launched in August last, is a large rectangular iron box about 120 feet in length, 40 feet wide, and 5 feet high. It is mounted on six lenticular disks, or rollers, 30 feet in diameter, and sunk in the water 10 feet, while the lower floor of the box is at an equal distance from the level of the water. In the sides of the box is the machinery, which is of 750 horse power. This sets in motion a screw and the rollers. In the upper part of the vessel, between the disks, which pierce the box, and extend beyond it about seven feet, are comfortable cabins. This strange-looking vessel has a displacement of 280 tons. It was only within the last few weeks that the final tests of the new boat were made at Rouen, and so far they have not realized the inventor's expectations. Instead of 60 miles an hour, not more than 12 were made. This failure is due to many reasons. The chief of these, and the one which touches the very principle of the invention, is the lack of speed in the rollers. M. Bazin had made the mistake of imagining that a low rate of power would suffice to move the rollers, and that to conquer their vis inertia he had calculated on an average of fifty horse power to each axle.

Further, the trial trips have proved that the rotation of the rollers entailed the additional weight, through adherence of a large volume of water, and a considerable loss of power in consequence. The power of the machinery was tripled, but in doing this their weight was also tripled. The result was too great an immersion of the ship. Now, the original calculations had called for a displacement of one-third of their diameter as the highest limit of effective working. This limit being passed by the increase in weight, the situation, so far as the roller boat is concerned, seems to be hopeless; and the opportunity still exists for some inventive genius to provide the necessary ideas for facilitating speed in marine propulsion.

THE BURIAL OF COL. SHAW.

(J. M. Ropes in the Boston "Journal.")

An assistant surgeon in the Army wrote a letter in 1865 to the "Army and Navy Journal," stating that he was a prisoner at Fort Wagner. He said that when he was being led into the fort on the morning after the assault he saw Col. Shaw's body just outside the parapet beside that of a stalwart negro. The writer stated that Brig. Gen. Hagood said to him in person, "I knew Col. Shaw before the war and then esteemed him. Had he been in command of white troops I should have given him an honorable burial. As it is, I shall bury him in the common trench with the negroes that fell with him." This is quoted on page 211 of Harvard Memorial Biographies.

Gen. Hagood says that he recalls no such conversation, and that Col. Shaw's burial in the trench represented no such spite on his part. In his paper on "The Negro as a Soldier," now in pamphlet form, read originally before the Military Historical Society, Col. Norwood P. Hallowell of the 55th Massachusetts, says that there appears to be no good reason for changing the record. Col. Hallowell gives the names of two Confederate officers who described circumstantially the manner of Col. Shaw's burial. The body was desecrated, exposed inside the fort and afterward buried outside in the trench.

Col. Hallowell, like Capt. Emilio, in his "History of the Fifty-Fourth Regiment," states that Col. Shaw was the only officer buried with the colored troops. This is all that we know, and we believe it is all that has been printed, about that tragic interment. To know these facts must make every Bostonian proud that the generosity of private citizens and of the city government has led to a memorial of such a soldier. In Boston, at least, there shall be a lasting monument to remind men of what Shaw dared, even if his resting place is unmarked.

"The Soldier's Song Book" is the title of a little volume published by William Clowes & Sons, Limited, of London, and sold for an English 3-pence, or 21 shillings per 100 copies. The music accompanies the song. In a brief preface to the volume, "Wolseley, F. M." says: "Troops that sing as they march will not only reach their destination more quickly and in better fighting condition than those that march in silence, but inspired by the music and words of national songs, will feel that self-confidence which is the mother of victory." With the others, we have our American favorites, "Marching Through Georgia," and "Tramp, Tramp, the Boys Are Marching."

The imperial maneuvers of the German army this year will present some features of more than ordinary interest. In the first place, there will be the unusual spectacle of two national armies, each about fifty thousand strong, operating against each other. The Western force will consist of two Prussian Army corps, and the Eastern will be made up of the two corps of the Bavarian contingent. The scene of operations will be the neighborhood of Metz and part of the Bavarian Palatinate. Boulay, or as the Germans call it, Bolchen, will be the center of the operations in the second phase of the maneuvers.

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A CRITICAL VICTORY.

National sentiment—like champagne—is exhilarating, especially when freshly opened, but it is not altogether safe to indulge in it too freely. A free indulgence in classic sentiment has of late proved particularly unsuited to the Greek constitution, and it is more than probable that the plaudits that hailed the re-establishment of the Olympic games last year had a very real connection with the recent invasion of Crete and defiance of Turkey. It was evidently a very easy matter, under the influence of this brand of fine old bottled sentiment for the Greeks of to-day to fancy themselves transported back to the times of their heroic ancestors, and to see in their Turkish neighbors the hosts of Xerxes whom their forefathers defied at Thermopylae and overthrew at Marathon. Sentiment of this kind is all very well overnight, but, as Greece is finding out to-day, it will hardly bear calm inspection by the daylight of facts. It is more than doubtful, however, whether Greece has any monopoly even of this particularly heady brand of national sentiment. The Ottoman Turk, as well as the Greek, has his classic memories to fall back upon. The last hundred and fifty years or more have afforded the Turk so few temptations to recall the memories of his great military past that he might almost be supposed likely to have forgotten it, but there are evident symptoms abroad that such is by no means the case. One little victorious campaign against even so small a neighbor as Greece would seem to have set the old fighting blood of the race tingling in the modern veins of its descendants. For once Turkish soldiers have had something better to do than massacring Armenian peasants, and some more exhilarating experience than making stubborn but practically fruitless efforts to roll back the tide of Slavonic aggression, and the experience may well prove dangerous.—*Harper's Weekly.*

QUEEN VICTORIA AND HER CORONATION.

Several mistakes occurred during the ceremonials. The "heads of the departments" did not seem to know their business. The Queen preserved her composure and did not seem embarrassed, though once she turned to Lord Thynne and said, "Pray tell me what I am to do, for they don't know." Lord Rolle, a man eighty years old and very feeble, stumbled and fell as he attempted to mount the steps of the throne to do her homage. "May I not get up to meet him?" she exclaimed, and without waiting for a reply she arose and went to him, and this little act of thoughtful kindness called forth praise from all beholders.

The confusion ceased when the choir sang "This is the Day," etc. The people again shouted, "God save Queen Victoria!" as she arose from the throne and followed the Archbishop to the altar. She laid aside the crown and sceptre, and knelt to receive the sacrament. She then resumed her "enseigns of royalty," and returned to the throne till the communion service was finished, and with this the ceremony of the coronation of Queen Victoria came to an end. She had been in the Abbey four hours and a half when she was permitted to enter her state coach to return to the palace. Her finger pained her, and the orb she was obliged to carry made her wrist ache. Whenever she bowed her acknowledgment to the people the crown would become displaced. Both hands were occupied holding the orb and sceptre, and it was impossible for her to adjust the imperial diadem; but the Duchess of Sutherland, who was with her in the carriage, assisted her as well as she could. It seemed so ludicrous that Her Majesty could not restrain her mirth, and she burst into a merry peal of laughter. At last all was ended; but before the weary head was placed upon its pillow, she had sent to inquire if Lord Rolle was quite well. Lord Greville says, "It is in fact the remarkable union of naivete, kindness, and good nature with propriety and dignity which makes her so admirable and so endearing to those about her."—*Harper's Round Table.*

OCEAN HARBOR OF RHODE ISLAND.

Although the entrance to Narragansett Bay presents no difficulty to vessels approaching from the south, those coming from the eastward keep well off shore to clear Brenton's Reef. The only chart hitherto published by the Government gives few soundings and scant indication of sheltered anchorage between Coggeshall's Ledge and Haycock Ledge. A tracing, however, has now been furnished to Mr. Cope Whitehouse, by the Coast and Geodetic Survey, from the original unpublished survey of 1887, on a scale of 1:10,000, which shows that this sweep of coast is a perfectly safe roadstead, easy of access for even a battleship up to within a few hundred yards of the shore. Copies of this tracing have been given to the New York Yacht Club and prominent yachtsmen, and it will probably be printed for general distribution as soon as a few buoys are placed to mark convenient landing places for launches. It will be of special service to the owners of small sailing yachts who are often becalmed or caught in a fog. They will now be able to make a landing on the Ocean drive or at Bailey's Beach at the end of Bellevue avenue, avoiding the detour of ten miles into Newport Harbor.

LATEST JOKES FROM THE "STYGIAN PUNCH."

"Look here, *Aeneas*," said Dr. Johnson, meeting the hero of the lost city of Troy, "what's the use of keeping the location of Troy a secret any longer?"

"No use," said *Aeneas*. "Then where the deuce is the spot?"

"Twenty-eight miles east by south from Schenectady," said *Aeneas*, with a wink at George Washington.

"Your Majesty," said Sir Walter Raleigh, to Queen Elizabeth, "I am writing a sonnet to you."

"Indeed!" said the Queen, pleased. "Yes," said Raleigh; "but I'm very much perplexed. For the sake of my poem would you allow me to seem to be disrespectful in just one line? I speak of you as the finest Queen there is, and of how you do things with a whiz, and how your speech is full of fizz; and then my rhymes give out, unless your Royal Highness will let me allude to you as Liz. May I?"

"I have been told, Coke," said Blackstone to the celebrated jurist, "that you are of royal descent." "Bosh!" said Coke. "I? Pooh! From what King, Judge?"

"Old King Cole," replied Blackstone.—*Harper's Weekly.*

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. B. M. asks—Do the West Point cadets use the "right wheel," and "left wheel," or are the "right turn" and "left turn" used exclusively? This applies, of course, in turning corners, the question being raised over the last parade. Answer—The West Point cadets drill in conformity to the U. S. A. Drill regulations, in which there is no wheel except in column of fours.

J. R. H. asks our interpretation of that sentence in Par. 210, Infantry Drill Regulations, which says: "If marching in double time, or in quick time, and the command be 'double time,' the Captain commands 'guide' immediately after the command 'march?'" He also says: "I claim that, the company being in column of fours at double time, to form line to the front and advance, the command is: '1. — front into line. 2. Double time. 3. March. 4. Guide —.'" Whereat the leading four takes quick time and the other fours continue in double time, taking quick time, when they arrive in line; and to form line to the front and halt, the command is simply: "1. — front into line. 2. March. 3. Company. 4. Halt." The leading four halting at the Captain's command. Answer—Par. 210 and Par. 5, D. R., are entirely consistent. The order "double time" is not repeated, if the company is marching in double time when the front into line is to be executed.

A. D. M. asks—(1) D. R., Par. 192. Have the last three lines (prescribing the duty of the guide at the pivot) been either abrogated or changed? (2) 221. When does the second (or third) sergeant place himself abreast of the pivot man? (3) Military Etiquette. An enlisted man of infantry, fully armed and dressed for drill, desires to speak with his Captain on a personal matter, and goes to the officers' quarters. X maintains that he should, on entering, give the indoor rifle salute, during the interview stand at attention at the order remaining covered, at is close again give the indoor rifle salute, face about and go out. Y contends that he should on entering give the rifle salute, but should then uncover, remain uncovered during the interview, at its close replace his headress, again give the rifle salute, and retire. Which is correct? Answer. (1) No. (2) At the command "front." (3) A soldier fully armed and equipped, carrying his rifle, does not uncover.

INQUIRER.—There will be a vacancy in the 6th District of Massachusetts to West Point and also to Annapolis in 1900.

L. S. G. writes—I enlisted April, 1890, served three years, and got three months furlough, got discharged at the expiration of aforesaid furlough. I enlisted again July, 1894. Received \$0 and \$4 retained. Total, \$13. I will have served on this enlistment, three years the 25th of July. My service is honest and faithful. Please inform me if I am entitled to another three months' furlough under the same act, and discharge upon expiration of furlough? Answer—Yes, though you would not be had you not enlisted prior to Aug. 5, 1894.

J. D.—Bernard L. Tone, 9th District of New York, passed the required examination for Annapolis.

H. C. W. asks—When a non-commissioned officer is placed in command of a company for the purpose of drilling the same, at what position should he carry his piece? Drill manual states that non-commissioned officers in command of details, etc., should carry their piece in the same position as the men. "A" contends that this does not apply to a non-commissioned officer drilling or instructing a company. Answer—Usually at the right shoulder, although considerable latitude in this respect should be allowed a non-commissioned officer engaged in drilling and instructing a company. The conditions are entirely different from those presented when a non-commissioned officer is marching a detail.

F. M. A. writes—A says when captain gives command, on right into line, double time, march (the company marching in quick time), that the leading four continues at quick time. B says it takes up the double time. Which is correct? Answer—The leading four takes the double time.

SERGEANT asks—The first relief of the new guard is being posted. The relief meets an officer. How does the old corporal, accompanying the relief, salute? Answer—Rifle salute.

T. J. B.—At the quarterly musters of the militia in New Orleans, we have battalion, parade, inspection and muster. After parade when the officers advance to salute the Major, who takes charge of the companies and closes ranks? The regulations prescribe that the 1st Sergeant does so after parade, but that would be awkward in this case and would involve the Captain's proceeding to the drill grounds and marching in his company for the second time for inspection and muster. Is it correct for each Captain to advance to his company and close ranks, or should the Major give command for the battalion to close ranks? Answer—The 1st Sergeant closes ranks as directed in D. R., Par. 733. If the commanding officer does not desire a new formation for inspection, it is entirely proper to instruct the company commanders in advance that companies will not be marched back to their respective parade grounds.

C. D. C. asks—Art. 210, Inf. Reg. Right front into line provides that when executed in double time the line dresses to the left. Should the command, "Front," be given when the line is dressed properly, or omitted? Answer—Not unless the company is halted before the rear fours have arrived on the line.

SIGNALMAN asks—What is the proper place for a regimental signal corps (16 men), at parade? Answer—Wherever the commanding officer orders it. No place is designated.

J. H. asks (1) A platoon in line of squads, the lieutenant having given the command for firing three volleys by sections and the third volley having been fired what command is given by the squad leader after the command fire, no other than the above stated one having been given by the lieutenant. (2) Have the general rules under Fire Discipline, sec. 534, D. R., in any way been amended or affected since the publication of the Infantry D. R.? Answer—(1) If the firing is by sections, the squad leader gives no command. The chief of section would command cease firing after he had fired his third volley. (2) No.

2D REGIMENT asks—School of Company. Right (or left) dress, do the file closers (not commissioned officers) cast the eyes to the front at the command "Front," or do they cast the eyes to the front as soon as aligned? Answer—If the command were "open ranks" file closers would look to the front as soon as their alignment was verified by the Captain, D. R. Par. 190. Right or left dress, however, does not provide that file closers resume the front before the order "front" is given.

C. G. K. asks—Being at a carry arms, and drilling by the numbers, if the command should be trail arms, is there or is there not two motions? Answer—"Trail arms" is not divided into motions.

A. E. P. asks—(1) Officers in line at the carry sword, and the command of mark time is given, while executing this movement the command of present sword is given, can you present sword while marking time? (2) Officers in line, sword at the order, and the command

carry sword is given, and while in the position of carry sword the command of at ease is given, on resuming the attention is the sword brought back to the carry or do you resume the attention at the order? (3) Officers in line at attention sword at the order, the command right face be given, the sword being brought to the carry and the movement executed, is the sword then brought to the order or is it held at the carry awaiting the next command? Answer—(1) Not proper. (2) "At ease" is given when pieces are at the "order," as it is a rest. This should also be observed at an officers' drill. "Attention," however, returns the men or officers to the position they were in when the order "at ease" was given. (3) Why should officers bring the sword to the carry to execute "right face," when the men execute the same movement with the piece at the order? This is not "changing position." Par. 492.

E. D. F. asks—(1) When the rifle is handed back to the man, at inspection, does he grasp it at the balance with the left hand, and then place the right thumb at once on the chamber to close it, or should he place the right hand on the small of the stock first? (2) When a non-commissioned officer is drilling the company in what position should he carry his rifle? (3) When are we to have the much-talked-of new infantry drill regulations? Answer—(1) The "port arms" is resumed after closing chamber and before coming to the "order." (2) See previous answer in this column to similar question. (3) It is hard to say—certainly not for many moons. There is very little prospect that the Regulations as revised by Gen. Ruger will ever be published.

A. G. B.—Your communication will be duly answered in the "Army and Navy Journal."

C. W. D.—In order to form a military company, either as an independent body or for the purpose of becoming a part of the State force, your first steps should be to apply to the office of the Adjutant-General of the State for permission to do so, and from there you will be fully informed as to the mode of procedure and as to whether independent organizations are allowed.

W. S. B.—Co. A., 17th Inf., U. S. A., is stationed at Columbus Barracks, O. Co. K., 3d Cav., is at Jefferson Barracks, and Co. K., 3d Art., is at the Presidio, San Francisco. A copy of the discharge of a regular soldier may be obtained by application to the Adjutant General's office, War Department, Washington, D. C.

I. H. B.—Next vacancies for West Point in Massachusetts will be in 1898, in the First and Third Districts.

C. J. S. asks: A and B hold sergeants warrants for the same date. B is the older man in the service, but A was a corporal when B was a private. Which is senior? Answer—There is no fixed rule. In some regiments the matter is decided by lot; in others the order in which the men come in the official announcement of the promotions indicates the seniority. The Colonel of the regiment is the regulator in such cases.

D. P. C.—The rules are as follows. Non-commissioned officers against whom charges are preferred for trial are placed in arrest in their barracks or quarters. They are not to be confined in the guardhouse in company with privates, except in aggravated cases or when escape is feared. Privates in confinement awaiting trial are not sent to work with prisoners undergoing sentence if it can be avoided; but may, in the discretion of the commanding officer, be required to attend drills, or be sent to work during the usual working hours under charge of a special sentinel.

R.—The present term of enlistment in the U. S. Army is and has been since August 2, 1894, three years.

J. K. K.—A portion of the 2d U. S. Battery was stationed at Fort Adams, R. I., in 1890-91, and Col. John Mendenhall then commanded. He is now dead. A portion of the 2d Battery is still there, Col. A. C. M. Pennington commanding.

Z.—Col. Alfred T. Smith, 13th U. S. Inf., and 2d Lieut. Alfred T. Smith, 12th U. S. Inf., are not related to each other.

S. C.—Regiments in the U. S. army do not have a Signal Corps; proper officers and men of the line are instructed regularly in all the branches of signaling. The new firing regulations will be out soon.

FORT MONROE, VIRGINIA.

June 9, 1897.

The post is full of visitors now. Both hotels are full. The Master Car Builders' Association and Association of Master Mechanics are in session at Old Point and expect to remain until the 18th. Almost everything connected with cars, locomotives and railroads, generally, is on exhibition about the hotels.

Battery D, 4th Artillery, from Fort McHenry, Md., arrived at the post on Wednesday morning, June 2, for their annual artillery practice.

It is expected that practice by the visiting batteries will commence on June 10.

2d Lieut. William Chamberlain, 1st Art., left the post on a ten days' leave on June 2. 2d Lieut. J. A. Shipton, 1st Art., returned from a two days' leave June 7. 1st Lieut. J. L. Hayden, 1st Art., returned from a two days' leave on the 6th of June.

Maj. J. C. Muhlenberg, Paymr., is at the post to-day and paid off the troops in person. This change to the old system is looked upon with favor by everybody at the post.

The Artillery School baseball team played a game at the Soldiers' Home, on June 7, with the Indian team from the Hampton Normal School. At the conclusion of the game we had every scalp in the camp, the score being 25 to 8 in our favor. The club was materially strengthened by Wiggins, Battery D, 4th Artillery, in the box; Zeikie, Battery L, catch, and Drummond, Battery A, right field. 1st Sergt. J. M. Turner, Battery I, 1st Artillery, is manager of the Artillery School team this year.

A camp of Sons of Veterans has been organized at the post or rather at Phoebe, just a mile away. It is found that there are quite a number of Sons of Veterans in the garrison, and quite a few in this vicinity. Pvt. Hugh H. Henry, Battery I, 1st Artillery, in camp of the Sons of Veterans, Division of Maryland.

A Washington dispatch to the New York "Herald," referring to the presence before a sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations of W. D. Smith, says: Major William D. Smith, May 2, left the headquarters of Maj. Gen. Maximo Gomez, carrying important correspondence and messages to the Junta. He was formerly a Captain in the U. S. Army, and is the only American officer who has reached the field in Cuba. As second chief of the personal escort of Gen. Gomez, he has taken part in all the engagements of the last year. There has been so far as we know only one W. D. Smith an officer of the U. S. Army, and that was William Duncan Smith, of the Dragoons, who resigned in 1861, was a Brigadier General in the Confederate Army and died Oct. 4, 1862.

THE STATE TROOPS.

MOB LAW IN OHIO.

In an attempt to prevent the lynching of a prisoner at Urbana, Ohio, on June 4, by a large mob, among which were some of the most prominent citizens of the place, two men were killed and nine wounded, by the local military company of the 3d Regiment, O. N. G., in command of Capt. Geo. W. Leonard. The unfortunate part of the affair was that the military company finally failed in its duty of protecting the prisoner. They started in to do this, but the end was the shedding of blood uselessly, the stampede of the military company in terror of infuriated citizens, and the defiance of law, in which the prisoner was taken from jail and lynched. From what can be learned of the affair, there was evidently bad management and lack of discipline. It would have been better in the first place to have ordered other than the local company on duty, as these men were but a mere handful, and besides, naturally had some sympathy with the citizens composing the mob with whom they came in contact daily. It is true, the Captain warned the mob to disperse under penalty of being fired upon, and that when no heed was paid to his warning, and an assault on the jail made, he ordered his men to fire, which they did. The trouble was, however, that in the excitement which followed, the company failed to follow up its momentary advantage by maintaining a bold front and keeping cool. All discipline was apparently lost, and militia soldiers forgot that they were upholding the law and performing the duty they were sworn to. After the firing the company with its commandant fled like a flock of sheep. If they had preserved even ordinary discipline, they would have made a firm stand, and loaded for another volley, and have given it if needed.

From all accounts there was much wild firing and those killed and wounded it is said were as usual those in the rear of the crowd, while the ringleaders at the head of the mob were unhurt. This in itself reflects on the efficiency of the company concerned. Then the fact that another company was later ordered to the scene—and then hastily ordered home again for fear of the wrath of the rioters—was another evidence of weak-kneed policy, and a disposition to yield to mob rule. So long as troops are needed, they should be ordered out in sufficient numbers to afford adequate protection at the threatened point, especially when plenty of men are available. The military authorities erred in not having a larger number of troops on duty at Urbana, and they should have at least ordered them from another section. The event is a disgrace to the State, which the military should have been able to prevent, and could easily have done, with proper discipline and management.

The responsibility for this disgraceful yielding to mob rule appears to rest principally upon the Governor of Ohio, who was warned in proper season of the necessity of sustaining the civil authorities and neglected to take proper measures to sustain the sovereignty of the State. Instead of maintaining the authority they are sworn to uphold the State and local officials appear to be chiefly concerned with finding excuses for their neglect of duty. They have permitted a self-constituted judge and jury to impose a penalty for crime not contemplated by law and those who have subjected themselves to the punishment for murder, and who are well known, are suffered to go unwhipped of justice. Such a course is calculated to bring all authority into contempt. The spectacle of public officers compelled to go into hiding because they did their duty, and because there is no sufficient authority in a sovereign State to protect them in the discharge of their office is an ominous sign of the times.

MEMORIAL DAY PARADE IN BROOKLYN.

The glory of the Decoration Day's celebration in Brooklyn was somewhat dampened by the rain that poured on the veterans and the troops early in the morning and many of the old soldiers were forced to remain home on that account. The arrangements at the reviewing stand reflected great credit upon the members of the Memorial Committee, who had that part in charge. At 12:35 the Grand Marshal, M. F. Cumming, and staff, rode past nicely mounted, and riding well. On the staff of the Grand Marshal rode Sergt. Walton, of the 1st N. Y. Mounted Rifles, wearing the same uniform, with the exception of the cap, that he wore from 1861 to 1865. Following the Grand Marshal came a battalion of the 5th U. S. Artillery, marching as infantry, in fine shape, and parading four commands of eight files. They were followed by Battery D, 5th Artillery, who rode well and looked business-like and soldierly.

The U. S. Blue-Jackets came next, seven commands of sixteen files, and marching with that peculiar swing that is characteristic of the man-of-wars man.

The marines brought up the rear of the U. S. troops with four commands of sixteen files; they kept their distances and alignments well, and presented a fine appearance. The 2d Brigade, N. G. N. Y., under command of Brig. Gen. James McLeer, came next. The General and staff were well mounted, and made a very handsome salute. The 2d Signal Corps, under command of Capt. Leigh, paraded as escort to the Brigade Commander. They were well mounted and rode well. The Cadet Signal Corps, dismounted, followed, looking very neat.

The 14th Regiment, with Lieut. Col. Kline in command, paraded eleven commands of twelve files. Their distances and alignments were well kept, and the officers made fine salutes.

The 47th Regiment, Col. John G. Eddy, presented a fine appearance. The Colonel, staff, and, in fact, all the officers, rendered very handsome salutes. The 1st Battalion, Maj. Eddy, paraded four commands of twelve files, and the 2d Battalion, Maj. Quick, six commands of twelve files. They all marched well, and preserved accurate distances and alignments.

The 2d Battalion of the 4th Regiment, Maryland National Guard, came next, as the guests of the 47th. Maj. Franklin P. Swazey was in command. Maj. Swazey was formerly a Captain in the 47th, hence their presence in the parade. They paraded four commands of twelve files each, and looked remarkably well. The salutes of the commanding officer and staff were splendid. The distances and alignments were excellent, and they were warmly applauded. Following the Marylanders came the 23d, Col. A. C. Smith. The field and staff were well mounted, and rode nicely, but rendered very ragged salutes.

Numerically, this regiment made the most imposing appearance in the brigade, with fifteen commands of sixteen files, but their alignments, with the exception of one or two companies, was far below the usual standard. The new ambulance wagon of the regiment that was received two weeks ago followed the regiment.

The 13th, Col. Watson, came next, preceded by its new band. Just as the reviewing stand was reached Surg. Cochran's horse started in to have a little parade on its own account, and consequently the salute of the

staff was very ragged, but the men in the ranks retrieved the shattered reputation of the staff, for they marched past with magnificent alignments and excellent step. They paraded ten commands of twelve files, not a very good showing, but what they lacked in numbers they made up in appearance and discipline. Maj. George D. Russell was absent and Capt. John T. Jennings was in command of the 2d Battalion. Following the infantry came the 3d Battery, Capt. H. S. Rasquin. All were mounted and looking very soldierly. They paraded with six Gatling guns. The battery turned out of the column too soon after passing in review, but were turned back by the police. Troop C came next, under command of Capt. B. T. Clayton. The troopers were well mounted and rode well, and kept pretty fair alignments, and made a very good showing, having six platoons of eight files. The commanding officer wore the regulation fatigue cap, while the rest of the officers and men wore campaign hats. This was not consistent with military uniformity. In view of the fact that the 1st Regiment Irish Volunteers were not allowed a place in the Grant parade on April 27, they entered a protest against the 2d Naval Battalion being allowed a place in this parade, claiming that they (the Naval Battalion) were not mustered into the National Guard as yet. Their protest was allowed, consequently the Naval Battalion was conspicuous by their absence. After the State troops came the various G. A. R. posts, headed by Rankin Post, No. 10. The city fire department, with engines, trucks and water towers, brought up the rear of the parade, making a splendid showing.

2d BATTERY NEW YORK, CAPT. D. WILSON.

Camp Howard Carroll was established by the 2d Battery, New York, at Van Cortland Park, on Saturday, June 5, where the battery remained in camp until Monday, June 7. Sunday, battery drill at 8:30 a. m. and at 3 p. m. a review by Brig. Gen. Howard Carroll, Chief of Artillery, New York, which was followed by a spirited battery drill. The various field movements of the battery were gone through with snap and precision. The firing in echelon and by piece, platoon and battery, was faultlessly executed, and elicited the applause of over ten thousand friends, who came to see the "Second in name only" in camp. The center forward at a trot, and the firing line at a gallop, as well as the wheeling by battery, was grand, thrilling and perfect. The various movements, distances, alignments and intervals were well preserved. On Sunday the Old Guard Band was present to entertain the vast audience.

On Monday, June 7, the annual inspection and muster was held by Gen. E. M. Hoffman, the battery firing a salute to Gen. Hoffman, which was followed by a review. The inspecting officers found everything perfect. The muster showed present: Officers, 6; end men, 76; total, 82; absent end men, 3; aggregate, 85.

A battery drill followed, which was performed better than on Sunday, as the horses became more accustomed to their work. Camp was struck at 2:15 at the sound of "The general"; the march was taken up at 2:40 p. m., the home station being reached at 6:40 p. m. During the encampment the discipline was excellent, and the regular routine of camp followed. The cooking was done by a detail from the battery.

This inspection and muster was the most creditable in years, and the work was the best. Officers present during the encampment included Gen. Howard Carroll, Col. W. C. Sanger, Gen. E. M. Hoffman, Col. G. J. Green, Maj. F. R. Lee, ex-Col. J. T. Camp, ex-Gen. G. D. Scott, Maj. De Courcy and Dr. N. S. Jarvis, U. S. A.; Capt. W. B. Smith, Adj't, Treadwell, and Lieut. Lowenbien, 22d; Maj. G. T. Lorigan, Capt. Tompkins and Walton, 9th; Maj. Jarvis, 8th; Capt. Schneider and Lieut. Curtis, 11th Separate Co.; Hon. Charles H. Stadler and Senator Charles L. Guy; Capt. Louis Wendel, Lieut. Schmidt and 1st Sgt. J. G. Jansen, 1st Battery; Capt. Whittle, 71st Regt.; ex-Lieuts. G. E. Pasco and Henderson, 2d Battery, and a host of other celebrities.

NATIONAL GUARD ITEMS.

The Association of Naval Militias of the United States will be held at Boston on June 17.

The State camp of New York will open for the season June 19, the 7th Regiment being the first command to go on duty there. Col. Appleton, in this connection, directs his command to assemble at the armory at 11:40 o'clock a. m., in full uniform (summer helmets), knapsacks, and overcoats rolled, and one day's rations. The Quartermaster Sergeants and fatigue detail will report to the Quartermaster at 8:45 o'clock a. m. The detail for guard will be as follows: Officer of the day, Capt. Don Alonzo Pollard; officers of the guard, Lieuts. Walter S. Wilson and John McGreevy, three Sergeants, five Corporals and thirty privates (three from each company). Adjutant's call for guard mounting will be sounded at 11:30 a. m. The detail for guard for Saturday evening will be as follows: Officer of the day, Capt. George B. Rhoads; officers of the guard, Lieuts. John W. McDougall and William J. Underwood, three Sergeants, five Corporals and forty-nine privates. The O'Donoghue trophy has been awarded to Co. H. The winning score, 2,988 points, exceeds anything ever done by the full strength of a maximum company under like conditions.

The annual encampment of the National Guard, District of Columbia, will be held at Fort Washington from Thursday, June 10, to Saturday, June 19. The camp is hereby designated, and will be known as Camp Washington. The troops of the National Guard will assemble in heavy marching order, at the foot of Seventh street, S. W., on Thursday, June 10, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., to embark for the camp. The post office address of the camp is Fort Washington, Md. During the encampment the brigade will be subsisted by means of battalion messes. A large mess tent and kitchen will be erected for each battalion and provided with the necessary number of Bozzacott's field cooking outfits and necessary amount of mess furniture and kitchen utensils. Fresh meats, vegetables, bread, milk, and ice will be issued daily by the Post Commissary. Other subsistence stores will be issued in bulk three times during the encampment. Each battalion will be allowed two cooks and two assistants. Quartermasters, or other officers detailed for commissary duty, with cooks and employees, must be sent to camp on the 9th inst., to draw and arrange subsistence stores, mess furniture, and cooking utensils, and be ready to serve meals on arrival of their commands.

Co. B, 71st Regiment, New York, with its usual enterprise, have arranged an excursion to the State camp while the regiment is on duty there which will give both the relatives and friends of the company, as well as those of the regiment at large, an exceptional opportunity to pay a visit to the camp. The saloon steamer Bay Queen has been secured and will make the excursion to camp on Monday, July 5. The boat will leave the foot of West Thirty-fourth street at 9 o'clock, West 129th street at 9:30, and Yonkers at 10:15 o'clock sharp. A first-class caterer will be in attendance, music will be

furnished by the Regimental Band and no intoxicating liquors will be sold on board. Ample time will be given to visit the camp and parade at sunset. The return trip will be made from Peekskill at 8 o'clock P. M. Round trip tickets are \$1 each. The Mount Vernon Separate Company will be at camp with the 71st and the boat will stop at Yonkers for their convenience. Tickets for the excursion may be procured at the armory, or from any member of the company. Co. B has again made the highest State figure of merit at Creedmoor, with a percentage of 65.43, and thus wins the handsome Grant Trophy presented by Commissary Tod. Pvt. Charles W. Haner has been promoted Lance Corporal, and Pvt. Joseph W. Kavanagh has also been promoted to the same position. They are both excellent soldiers.

Co. B, 22d Regiment, New York, Capt. Maidhoff, will shortly arrange a series of interesting bicycle runs for the wheeling detachment of the company. The beautiful diamond ring recently presented to Maj. W. B. Thurston by officers and members of the New York Fire Department, was greatly admired by officers and members of the regiment last Monday night at the armory. The ring was presented to the Major in appreciation of his services to the firemen as a drill instructor, the Major being among the most accomplished officers in the State. Co. G have adopted blue flannel shirts, similar to those in the army and will wear them to camp. Co. A had a bowling match with Co. C at the 13th Regiment a few nights since and won the match by 340 pins. A second contest on a neutral alley will be held later. The new full dress uniform which, it is thought likely, will be adopted is in possession of the uniform committee, and will be placed on exhibition in the armory. It consists of a single-breasted short tunic of scarlet, the buttons being nickel-plated and bearing the figures 22. The seams are piped with blue to match the trousers, which will be the same as those now worn, and the sleeves of the tunic will be finished with a deep cuff of blue. The chevrons for the non-commissioned officers will be of black braid and the body belt will be of undressed white leather with a nickel belt plate. The headdress will be a French kepi of blue, the shade being similar to the trousers. It will be trimmed with heavy black braid with a pompon of white; the chin strap will be nickel-plated. The officers will have the same coat with distinguishing marks. Heavy twisted gold shoulder knots, with a gold belt and baldric will complete the uniform.

Co. G, 12th Regt., New York, Capt. Dyer, have decided to run an excursion to camp while the regiment is on duty at the military post. The company have chartered the combination steamer and barge, Andrew M. Church, for Wednesday, June 30. The vessel will leave the foot of West Thirty-fourth street on the day mentioned at 9:30 in the morning, and the foot of West 129th street at 10:30. It will give the friends of the regiment an excellent opportunity to visit the camp and witness the evening parade. There will be music and dancing and tickets are 50 cents each.

Troop C of New York, Capt. Bertram T. Clayton, at its annual inspection in Prospect Park, June 5 paraded 100 per cent. of its membership. There were present 98 officers and men, the total number on the roster. After the inspection and muster a mounted drill was had to the delight of several thousand spectators. The troop last year paraded 100 per cent. of its membership, the number on roll then being 93 officers and men.

Brig. Gen. Ordway, District of Columbia Militia, announces that Capts. Constantine Chase, 4th U. S. Art.; Charles H. Heyl, 23d U. S. Inf., and Herbert J. Slocum, 7th U. S. Cav., have been detailed by direction of the Secretary of War to attend the encampment of the National Guard as instructors. The following details for the camp are announced: Post Quartermaster: Capt. H. H. Parmenter, Q. M. 2d Regt.; Assistant Post Quartermaster: 1st Lieut. William H. Mellach, Co. A, 5th Battn.

Co. K, 12th New York, Capt. Blake, have elected a new 2d Lieutenant in the person of Pvt. J. N. Early, from Co. G, 7th Regt. This fills a vacancy caused by the promotion of 2d Lieut. M. P. O'Connor, to the position of 1st Lieutenant.

The 60th anniversary of the National Lancers, Troop A, 1st Battalion of Cavalry, of Boston, occurs on Monday, June 14. There will be a mounted street parade in the forenoon, followed by the annual dinner at Faneuil Hall in the afternoon. A special invitation is extended to past commanders, honorary and fine members, to ride and participate in this celebration.

Brig. Gen. Wm. M. Kirby, General Inspector of Rifle Practice of New York, seems determined to advance the interests of rifle practice in a practical way. To this end he recently called a meeting of inspectors of rifle practice from the several organizations and sought their opinion concerning possible changes to advantage. This was a common sense move on the part of the General, and one the guard will appreciate. In bringing together officers of experience to discuss matters of common interest, the result is bound to prove beneficial. As a result of the meeting, these changes will probably result.

The annual fall matches at Creedmoor will not take place until after the annual contests under auspices of the New Jersey State Rifle Association at Sea Girt, New York this year is to be represented by a rifle team to be composed of twelve men and three substitutes, and these will be selected after a three-days' competition at Creedmoor, and not more than six members of any one organization shall compete for the places. A change in the conditions governing the competition for the State match at Creedmoor was indorsed. Separate companies, it was agreed, should be allowed to send a team of six men who will be allowed to double their scores on each range. This will give them a chance to shoot against the twelve men forming regimental teams. The latter are drawn from a force of 500 or more men, while the separate company teams have only a hundred men, or less, from which to draw their teams. Therefore, it was considered only fair to allow the separate companies to compete with the team of six men shooting double.

The 1st Signal Corps of New York, Capt. Homer W. Hedge, was inspected at the Central Park Riding Academy June 9, and made a highly creditable showing. The corps was to hold the inspection at Van Cortlandt, and started for that place in the drenching rain which fell all day on Wednesday, June 9. When the signalmen had reached 182d street, orders were received to return and be inspected at the Riding Academy, which was done. Forty-two members were present out of 40 on the roll, which, under the circumstances, was highly creditable. It was unfortunate that in the face of such a stormy day, word should not have been sent the corps earlier to abandon the march to Van Cortlandt, as no drills or inspection of uniforms could be held, and it was a lack of common sense that such word was omitted by the inspecting authorities.

In the 71st Regiment, New York, Co I have elected 2d Lieut. Alex. S. Williams a 1st Lieutenant, and Co. C have elected Sergt. A. L. Robertson also to the position of 1st Lieutenant.

Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A., left Burlington, Vt. June 7, upon a week's trip. While away Gen. Howard will speak before the Mount Pleasant Military Academy.

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at Northampton, Mass., at Colgate University, and visit other points.

Maj. Gen. John Glynn of Louisiana National Guard, announces under date of June 2, the following appointments on his staff: Lieut. Col. Harry Allen, Inspector of Rifle Practice; Capt. J. Walker Ross, A. D. C.

The troops of the Illinois National Guard, which go into camp this season at Camp Lincoln, will encamp by regiments. The 1st Infantry of Chicago will go into camp July 9, for one week. With it will be the 9th Battalion of colored infantry. Col. Henry L. Turner will be Post Commander. The 2d Infantry, Col. George M. Moulton, will proceed to camp July 16, and the 7th Infantry, Col. Marcus Kavanaugh, July 23. The artillery and cavalry battalions will camp together and the out-of-town regiments will perform their camp duty in regular order.

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston celebrated its two hundred and fifty-ninth anniversary on June 7. The programme was like that of former years, including a street parade, a church service at the New Old South, a march back to Faneuil Hall, where the annual banquet was served, followed by an annual election on Boston Common. Col. Henry Walker, Captain of the company, was in command.

The Regimental Delinquency Court of the 9th Regiment, of New York, which recently tried Pvt. Ferguson, of Co. E, on charges of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and disobedience of orders, found him guilty of the first charge, but not guilty of the second. The court, in consideration of the previous good record of the accused, suspended sentence. Asst. Surg. Thompson, who was recently promoted Surgeon in place of Doty, resigned, has passed the brigade board.

Col. J. C. Currier, Asst. Adj't. Gen. of the Division of the National Guards of California, resigned on June 1. He was a veteran of the Civil War and was recognized as one of the ablest officers in the California National Guard. Business is assigned as the reason for the resignation. Col. H. P. Bush, of the 1st Regiment, has been appointed to succeed Col. Currier. He is an officer of long experience and is well fitted for the position.

The case of James Moran against the Police Department of New York City came up before Justice Pryor in the Supreme Court June 8. This is an action brought little more than a year ago against the Police Commissioners, after the Commissioners had refused to grant to the Irish Volunteers, of which organization Mr. Moran is the Colonel, a permit to parade under arms on Decoration Day, 1896. A few weeks ago, the Governor ordered Maj. Henry S. Van Duzer, Judge Advocate of the 1st

Brigade of the National Guard, to associate himself with the corporation counsel in the preparation and trial of the case for the defendants, which is in reality the State of New York, or, rather, the Governor, as Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard. The defendants want the case dismissed and the plaintiff and his organization forever enjoined from parading under arms. The defendants assert that every time the Irish Volunteers parade under arms they do so in violation of section 147 of chapter 559 of the Laws of 1893, which is designated the Military Code. The defendants hold that the Irish Volunteers were not an independent military organization within the meaning of the Military Code, that they were not in existence as an independent military organization on April 23, 1893, and that they were not continuously in existence from that date up to and including May 4, 1893, when the present Military Code went into effect. The defendants assert that to fail to establish any of these three propositions affirmatively would defeat the plaintiff. Col. Moran, on the other hand, asserts that his organization is not only an independent military organization, but that it was in existence in 1893 and has been ever since. Col. Moran neither in person nor in counsel appeared in court and judgment was given to the defendants by default. In order that the case may be decided on its merits, however, Justice Pryor, at the request of Maj. Van Duzer, consented to listen to the argument of counsel and set the case down for Friday, June 11.

The 2d Signal Corps, New York, was inspected by Gen. Hoffman at the Bedford Riding Academy, June 9. The result of the muster was as follows:

	Present.	Absent.	Aggregate.
Officers	3	0	3
Sergeants	6	0	6
Corporals	8	0	8
Privates	30	1	31
Total	47	1	48

Per cent., 97.50.

The corps was put through a mounted drill, which it performed in excellent shape.

NAVAL MILITIA.

The 2d Division, 1st Naval Battalion, of New York, will give a Rhode Island clam bake and aquatic sports at Belden's Point, City Island, next Sunday, June 13. About thirty men, under the command of Lieut. Dimock, will leave the U. S. S. New Hampshire at 1 p. m., Saturday, with a number of cutters under tow, with supplies, etc., and camp over night. The balance of the division, under command of Ensign Brown, with invited guests, will leave the U. S. S. New Hampshire at 9 a.

m. sharp, Sunday, and proceed to Belden's Point. The first event will be a 14-oared cutter race between the four crews for a silver trophy presented by the officers of the division, known as the "Officers' Cup." Then will come a swimming match, in which every member of the division has entered for an individual prize, consisting of a handsome cup suitably engraved, presented by one of the officers of the 2d Division. Then the bake will be served, and as Capt. Rawson and a corps of assistants have been specially imported from Bristol, R. I., its success from a gastronomic standpoint is assured. After the bake there will be a signal contest between the four crews, and as the 2d Division has twenty-one qualified signalmen, nearly one-quarter of its entire strength, good work may be expected. The last event of the day will be a sailing race between the four thirty-foot cutters for points for the "Greene trophy," one of the requisites being that there shall be no commissioned officer in any boat. As every member of the division is an expert boat sailor or oarsman, and as they have been practicing assiduously for the different events, exciting contests may be expected.

The 2d Naval Battalion of New York, is to be mustered into the State service Monday night, June 14.

Comdr. J. W. Miller, of the 1st Naval Battalion of New York, has resigned. It is understood he will be elected Captain of the Naval Brigade which will be formed with the muster in of the new battalion. Comdr. Miller has performed a yeoman work in connection with the Naval Militia, and he is too valuable an officer to lose.

The New York Naval Militia will go into camp at Fort Wadsworth on about July 18, when they will begin a course of practical instruction in the elementary branches of naval life, including boats under oars, ordnance work, and target practice. Adm. Sicard will be instructed to arrange the movement of his ships so as to reach Tompkinsville at the time fixed for the exercises of the men. He will detail several ships of his fleet to take aboard those divisions of the organization competent to receive instructions on modern war vessels, and, with Comdr. Miller, will direct the course to be pursued during the week's exercises.

The Judge Advocate General of the Navy rendered a decision in which he holds that the treaty between Great Britain and this country limiting the number of war vessels that can be maintained on the Great Lakes does not prohibit the Navy from assigning the Yantic to duty with the Michigan Naval Militia, and if her draught is not too great to prevent her passage through the Welland Canal she probably will be assigned to naval reserve duty on the Great Lakes.



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By J. D. JERROLD KELLEY

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is the subject of an exhaustive article, accompanied by a

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IN

HARPER'S WEEKLY

for June 19.

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BIRTHS.

WILLIAMSON.—At Chester, Pa., June 7, 1897, to the wife of Lieut. George McK. Williamson, 8th U. S. Cav., a son.

MARRIED.

BUTTS—HILLS.—At Wilmington, Del., May 31, 1897, Mr. George Coit Butts to Miss Adeline Lowell Hills, daughter of Maj. Francis Lowell Hills, formerly of the 3d U. S. Artillery.

HOYT—REMSEN.—At New London, Conn., June 1, 1897, Winfield Scott Hoyt, grandson of the late Gen. Winfield Scott, U. S. A., to Miss Fannie Remsen.

JOHNSTON—TILGHMAN.—At Baltimore, Md. June 2, 1897, Dr. Christopher Johnston to Miss Madeline T. Tilghman, daughter of the late R. L. Tilghman, formerly a Lieutenant in the U. S. Navy.

LINDSAY—NORRIS.—On June 3, by the Rev. William M. Dame, assisted by the Rev. Edward H. Ingle, at the residence of the bride's father, Col. Charles Page, U. S. A., retired, Elizabeth Lindsay to Mr. Bennet Biscoe Norris, both of Baltimore, Md.

DIED.

BANISTER.—On June 2, 1897, at Huntsville, Ala., Mrs. John Monroe Banister, wife of Rev. J. M. Banister, D. D., and mother of Drs. J. M. Banister and W. B. Banister, of the U. S. Army.

GIBBON.—At Cape May, N. J., May 31, 1897, Miss Kate Gibbon, sister of the late Gen. John Gibbon, U. S. A.

KOCH.—At New London, Conn., June 2, 1897, of heart disease, Mary Louisa Koch, wife of Ord. Sergt. Adolph Koch, U. S. A.

LEE.—At Silver Springs, near Washington, D. C., June 5, 1897, Rear Adm. Samuel Phillips Lee, U. S. N., retired.

NICHOLSON.—At Washington, D. C., June 6, 1897, Mrs. H. M. Nicholson, wife of Commo. Somerville Nicholson, U. S. N., and mother of Capt. W. J. Nicholson, 7th U. S. Cav., and of Lieut. R. F. Nicholson, U. S. N.

PERIN.—At St. Paul, Minn., May 29, 1897, Mrs. Perin, widow of Col. Glover Perin, U. S. A.

ROPES.—At Salem, Mass., Capt. James Miller Ropes, U. S. A., retired.

WINGATE.—At Malden, Mass., June 7, 1897, Comdr. George E. Wingate, U. S. N.

ZALINSKI.—At New London, Conn., June 4, 1897, aged 9 months and 22 days, Augustus Brandegee Zalinski, son of Lieut. M. G. Zalinski, 2d U. S. Art.

As a specific against dyspepsia, as a tonic and for mixing in drinks, nothing superior to BOKER'S BITTERS.

A correspondent of the "Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette" tells this story: For several nights we had a party of men out trying to capture a sentinel without giving the alarm, but failed. I suggested a plan which I carried out successfully. Picking three reliable men, and obtaining a young pig and a length of cord, we crept along. Partly hidden by the long grass, and aided by a very dark night, we managed to get very close to the sentinel we intended to capture. I unwound the cord, pinched the pig's tail, and let him run towards the sentinel. The Russian soldier was half starved, and the young porker was too great a temptation. Leaning his rifle against a tree, he went in search of the pig. We were ready for him. One seized his gun, the two secured the man, and placing my revolver to his head, I threatened him with instant death if he uttered a sound. Our return to headquarters was neither a speedy nor a pleasant one, but we arrived there safely before daybreak. From the poor fellow we had captured our general soon found means to extract much valuable information; amongst other things an intended attack on the following morning, of which he had had an inkling."

Admiral de Horsey, having just been appointed Commodore at Jamaica, attempted one evening to enter the dockyard after the gates were locked. The sentry not knowing him, refused admission. "Do you not know who I am?" Admiral de Horsey. "Admiral de Horsey, or Admiral de Donkey, it makes no difference. No admission!"

SUMMER HOMES.

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PRESIDENT M'KINLEY'S TRIP SOUTH.

Through "The Land of the Sky."

The President and party will leave for Nashville, Tenn., on June 7, to visit the Tennessee Centennial Exposition. On his return he will stop over at Asheville, N. C., in "The Land of the Sky," for a day or two. This point is located directly on the line of the Southern Railway, the popular route between New York and Nashville. The programme of entertainment at that point has not yet been announced, but arrangements have been made at the Batter Park Hotel for his party; also, he will make a visit to the famous Biltmore estate. There are numerous points of interest around the city which will make his stay in "The Land of the Sky" pleasant.

Siam's army is to be reorganized by Russian army officers, over a hundred officers having volunteered as instructors in answer to a circular from the War Department. The King of Siam will select fifty from among them.

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MONUMENT FOR THE PRIVATE.

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There are many beautiful and costly monuments which have been erected to Generals and other officers, and also so-called soldiers' monuments, but not one monument distinctly erected and dedicated to the enlisted men of the Army and Navy, the character of the monument now proposed to be erected.

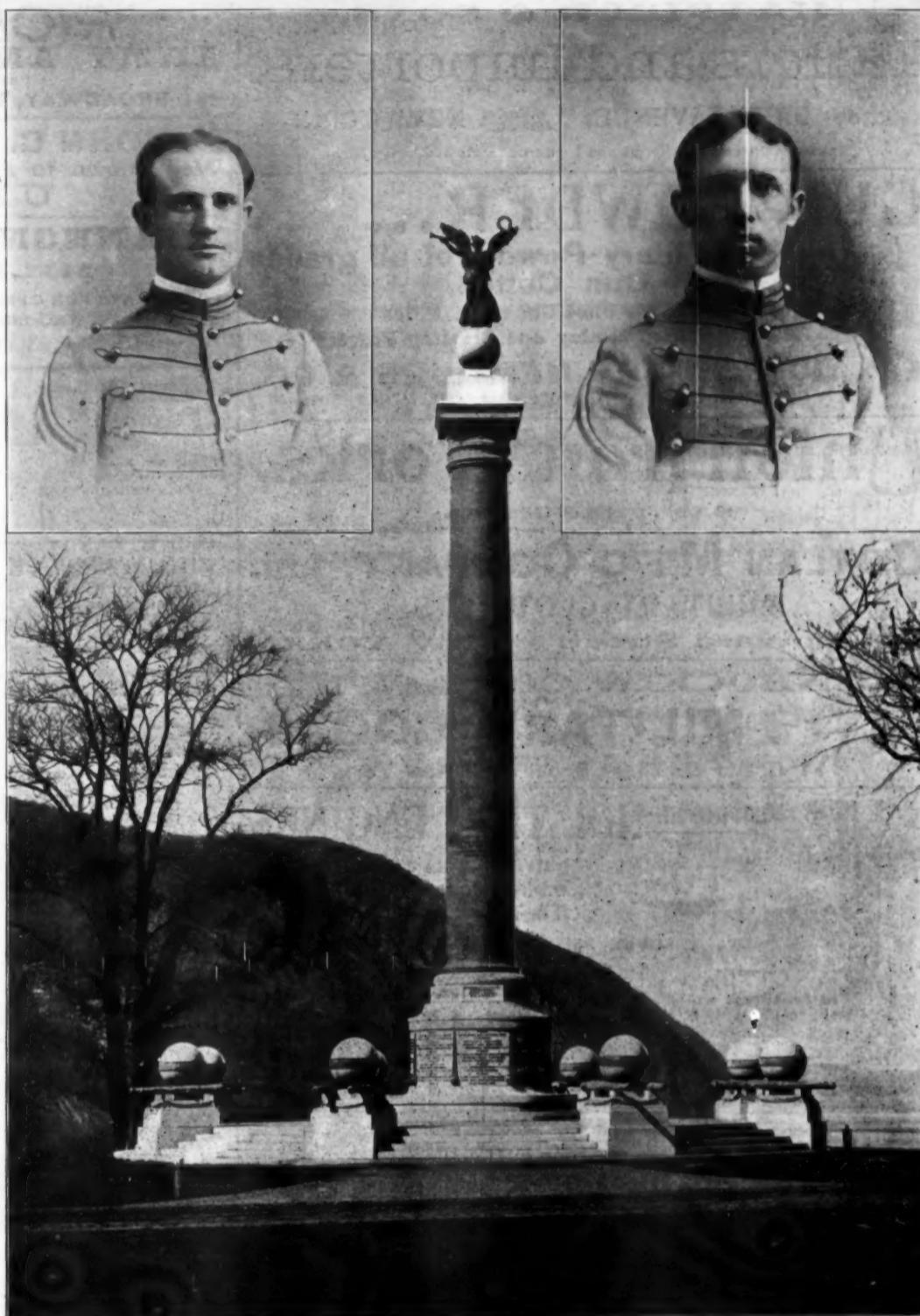
Grand Army place was so named from being the site of the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, held in Washington four years ago, and the idea of the erection of the monument there and then took shape. The site is what was formerly known as the White House lot, and lies to the south of the White House in the neighborhood of the Washington Monument. The incorporators of the association named include thirty well-known veterans of the war. The change in the Administration—the election of President Cleveland—caused a halt in the proposed plan, it being thought that Mr. Cleveland might be inimical to extending Government aid toward the erection of the monument. Several days ago the directors held a meeting, and it is now proposed to go ahead with the plan, which, in the first instance, contemplates the raising of \$1,000,000, and, so far as may be, by popular subscription, not only among Grand Army posts, women's relief corps, Sons of Veterans, Daughters of America, but from the public at large.

THE KEYNOTE OF NATURE.

The Chinese find in the deep roar of the great and sacred rivers the keynote of Nature. They say that the aggregate sound of Nature, such as is heard in the roar of great rivers, the soughing of the wind in tall forest trees, the hum of great cities, etc., is a definite single tone of quite an appreciable pitch. Professor Rice, in his "Chinese Music," says that the Chinese recognized thousands of years ago this fact in regard to sound, which the scientists of to-day are just beginning to discover. As proof of this he quotes from their writings, "The waters of the Hoang-ho, rushing by, intoned the great kung," called "the great tone" in Chinese music, and he shows this to correspond with the F, "considered by modern physicists to be the actual tonic of Nature." Prof. B. Silliman, too, in his "Principles of Physics," says that "this tone is held to be the middle F of the piano, which may, therefore, be considered the keynote of Nature." This can easily be put to the test by any one in the following way: Go outside some fine night when sounds are clear, and listen to the general sound of Nature as from a distance. It will suggest a tone of a certain pitch. Keeping this in your mind, go inside and strike the middle F of the piano. The two sounds will be found to correspond in pitch.—Harper's Round Table.

The reason why a Georgia Colonel's uniform is popularly supposed to be "a shirt collar and a pair of spurs" is perhaps explained by the fact that the Georgia market has usually been "long" of peace Colonels. The crop this year appears to be larger than usual. A dispatch from Atlanta says: "There are now 81 members of the Governor's staff, each one a Colonel, and it is said that the Governor hopes to have an even hundred before his term of office expires. The magnitude of the staff has grown steadily during the several State administrations since the war. The Governor who preceded Mr. Atkinson graduated a class of forty-five full-fledged Colonels, and the man who preceded him turned out about the same number; but Governor Atkinson had not only a campaign for re-election as Governor but a fight for the United States Senatorship on his hands during his first administration, and all this necessitated more Colonels. The recent exposition held here was also fruitful of Colonels, because the good-looking men of the State liked to wear their uniforms when they showed their friends around the grounds. Governor Atkinson and his entire staff will attend the Tennessee Centennial at Nashville. Tennessee is already making ready for them."

Col. Frank, commanding U. S. Artillery School, announces that on and after June 2, the white helmet will be worn by all officers and enlisted men on full dress occasions; and on undress duties the white forage cap. When not on duty under arms, officers are permitted to wear the summer white dress, authorized by paragraph 22, Standing Orders of the Artillery School.



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